

## Sites for storage of cruise missiles named by minister

Storage positions for the 160 missiles to be deployed in the Kingdom were named by Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, at RAF Greenham Common, Wiltshire, and the disused RAF

Molesworth, Cambridgeshire. The missiles would be dispersed to secret sites in a crisis, and Mr Pym, in a move to calm local anxieties, said that no warheads would be carried on exercises and that no test flying would take place.

## Secret firing points for a crisis

Noyes  
Staff Correspondent

Mr Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, announced yesterday that round launched cruise missiles to be deployed in the United Kingdom would be based at RAF Greenham Common, Wiltshire, and at RAF Molesworth, Cambridgeshire.

Two bases would not be firing stations, and as after a similar statement to the House of Lords, the missiles would be to the weapons in a crisis to secret sites in the United Kingdom.

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there was joint ownership and production cost sharing, a decision to fire the missiles could be taken only by a joint decision between the United States and British governments.

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the cruise missiles. It seemed, however, that the official spokesman on defence would not be among the protesters on that occasion.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party, probably put the view of most MPs when he said that although a statement would not be widely welcomed, it was bound to be accepted as one of sombre and sad necessity, as part of our general commitment to the Nato alliance.

While agreeing with Mr Steel, Mr Pym pointed out that although Nato had 226 long-range, land-based nuclear systems, the Soviet Union had 930, outnumbering the West by four to one. Even if all the 572 cruise missiles to be deployed in Europe were already in existence, we would still be outnumbered.

Earlier, Mr Pym said that Greenham Common would be the main operating base for the cruise missile units in the United Kingdom and would house six flights. The first units would be deployed by the end of 1983. Molesworth would house four flights of the missiles.

## Proms may have to be sacrificed, BBC says

By Martin Huckerby  
Music Reporter

The BBC will sacrifice the Promenade Concerts rather than drop its plan for disbanding five of its house orchestras, Mr Aubrey Singer, managing director of BBC Radio, said in an uncompromising statement on the dispute with the Musicians' Union.

"We are not going to do the Proms at the sacrifice of not going through with our intentions," he said. Nor was there the slightest chance that the BBC would let anyone else take over the running of the Proms.

There was still a month before the concerts were due to begin on July 18, but he accepted that it was likely there would be no change in the orchestra between the BBC and the striking musicians.

"I cannot see much light at the end of the tunnel at the moment," he recognized that the dispute might be resolved only by one side grinding the other down. "I know which way round it is going to be."

The BBC was "prepared to revive the Proms any time anyone turns up," he said. Orchestras that did not turn up would be broken up, he said, although he was unlikely to break the union's boycott.

If the Proms were cancelled, money would be refunded; all seats for the last night would be sold, and tickets for the remaining 56 concerts would be sold at a discount.

Speaking of the possibility of resuming negotiations with the union, Mr Singer said: "There is no room for manoeuvre; but it is no good negotiating with someone who is not prepared to budge." When proved on how much room he was talking about, he said there were 172 posts involved in the orchestral cuts, but there were vacancies and retirements, so it did not necessarily mean 172 people going.

However, if such suggestions constitute an olive branch it looks too small a branch for the union to be interested in grasping.

Mr Singer said the BBC was as far as possible not scheduling live programmes in television and radio during the dispute so the union's action would cause minimum disruption. Giving the reasons for selecting which six BBC orchestras were to be preserved, he said: "We chose them because we thought we ought to retain the ones which are most valuable to us."

The value of the BBC Symphony Orchestra did not have to be elaborated, he said. "The Continued on page 2, col 5



Contrasts in style: Elegant arrivals for the first day of Royal Ascot watched by a casual observer.

## Protest over Soviet violence to Britons

By David Spanier  
Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr Nikolai Lunov, the Soviet Ambassador, was called to the Foreign Office yesterday to be told of Britain's deep concern about incidents involving British visitors to Russia, including physical assault.

In particular, Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, referred to assaults on four British tourists since the beginning of the year in circumstances which strongly suggest deliberate harassment, probably in retaliation for making contact with Soviet citizens.

In all, Mr Blaker gave details of nine incidents, involving 13 people and including two women. According to the British account, not all the contacts in the Soviet Union were with Jewish or dissident people although clearly there is a strong suspicion that this is behind the hostile action against British visitors.

Each case was reported to the Soviet Foreign Ministry by the British Embassy as it arose but in the belief that harassment was proving it was decided to call in Mr Lunov. All the incidents have occurred since November last year. The two women, Miss Helen Abendstern and Miss Elizabeth Harrison, were attacked and robbed in Lenin-

grad on February 2 and other cases involving robbery or harassment in Moscow and Leningrad indicate more than a random pattern of violence.

Mr Blaker's protest was delivered on the same day that Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, made a last appeal to British athletes not to attend the Olympic Games.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that was coincidental, although there was concern that people who intend to visit Moscow for the games should be aware of the incidents.

Lord Carrington told representatives of 16 British sporting associations that the prospect of persuading the Russians to withdraw from Afghanistan depended on the rest of the world continuing to show strong disapproval of the Soviet action.

The meetings were friendly, allowing the government to make a number of criticisms of government policy. Although some individuals may have shown misgivings about British participation in the games and Sir Denis Folows, chairman of the British Olympic Association, conceded afterwards that he had been impressed by what he had heard, it is thought very unlikely that any British sports federations will change their minds at this late stage.

## London Transport is 'weak in skills'

By Michael Baily  
Transport Correspondent

Strong criticism of London Transport's executive was disclosed yesterday with the publication, at the instigation of Sir Horace Cutler, the leader of the Greater London Council, of a consultants' report.

That described the executive as: weak in skills required to run a large business and indeed manage itself as a board; lacking in sense of purpose, agreement on objectives, and clarity in its business culture; insufficiently outward looking; too preoccupied with day-to-day operations; ineffective in applying remedies and monitoring performance; and above all, failing to act as a corporate board rather than a group of individual members.

The result, say P. A. International, the consultants, is that the executive board "responds to and defends its position to the GLC rather than taking the initiative, and administrators, authorizes and responds to the actions of its two businesses rather than directing."

But a somewhat abrasive press conference at London Transport's Victoria headquarters yesterday Mr Ralph Bennett, the chairman, while accepting the board conclusions of the report, declined to accept it as criticism of himself or his board colleagues personally. He made clear that he would continue to the end of his contract in 1983 unless the GLC dismissed him, and he hoped his colleagues would carry on too.

In fact one promising new board appointment has been approved by the GLC: that of Mr Ian Phillips, aged 41, the group planning director, to the new combined post of board member for finance and planning as recommended by the consultants.

Sir Horace said yesterday that he had not yet made up his mind about other possible changes in the board, and



added: "I am very happy the report has been published. Now we can get down to the facts and move toward a much better future. The one component still awaited to complete the picture (due in the next few days) is London Transport's own report on their current 20 per cent pay award, and how they propose to meet the large deficit that will arise next year."

Asked if in the light of the consultants' criticisms the executive felt qualified to continue, all board members present except two, Dr David Quarby and Mr Leslie Chapman, said that they thought the board had all the skills needed. Mr Chapman, whose critical report of London Transport created a stir some months ago, said he found his colleagues' explanations difficult to understand. "The conclusion that 'the executive board is weak in skills that are required to run a large business' seems to me to be clear enough," he said.

Mr Bennett did not agree that the people on the board were not up to the job. Leading article, page 17 London Transport "mess" page 18

## itcher concern on chemical weapons

Political Editor

Mr Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defence, while stating that the Government had "no present plans" for chemical warfare, emphasized the importance of the subject yesterday when he said that the Soviet Union was "very serious" about the subject, and that the means of dealing with it were "very serious".

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that "no such proposal was made". However, short of deterring the Russians through a chemical weapons treaty ban, for which Mr Pym said Russian objections gave no hope of early progress—acquisition would seem to be the only remaining option.

Asked by Mr Robert Atkins, Conservative MP for Preston, North, whether he expected to make a decision on offensive capability, Mr Pym repeated that he had no plans, beyond making inquiries and studying the implications.

In telling Mr Patrick Duffy, Labour MP for Sheffield, that the Government was "very serious" about the subject, Mr Pym said that the Government was "very serious" about the subject, and that the means of dealing with it were "very serious".

It is understood that, following joint talks with the Americans at military and scientific level, the Government will hope to be in a position to announce its decision during the next session of Parliament, beginning in November.

Mr Pym acknowledged that it would be a controversial decision to move from the present British policy

## Paris to help on New Hebrides

France will work with Britain to reach a negotiated settlement of the problems of the New Hebrides, hopefully by the end of July 30. Mr Paul Dijoud, the French minister responsible for overseas territories, said that France had decided to regard the dispatch of British troops to the islands as a "regrettable misunderstanding" and would not embarrass Britain by demanding their withdrawal, even though they should not have been sent against French wishes. Page 8

## Horse butchers' plight

Angry French horse butchers blame a "slaughter campaign" for a sharp drop in horse meat consumption. Animal protection societies have rebuffed their campaign against the import of East European horses after a television documentary exposing their maltreatment on the journey to French abattoirs. Horses maddened by hunger and thirst often turn to cannibalism. Page 7

## French 'violation' on lamb

West Germany and the Netherlands have protested vigorously over further French restrictions on lamb imports imposed in spite of an agreement reached last month. The French move was described as a violation of EEC trade rules and Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, the Commissioner for Agriculture, said he was "very disappointed". Page 6

## DPP keeps 'Julie' assets

The assets seized after Operation Julie will not be handed back to the defendants without a court battle, Sir Thomas Hetherington, Q.C., the Director of Public Prosecutions, has decided. Despite the House of Lords' recent ruling that the £500,000 assets were seized unlawfully, the DPP said: "We will wait to see if we are sued". Page 6

## RSPCA role attacked

The Charity Commissioners criticize the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for political activity during the 1979 general election. Publicity directed at voters to persuade candidates to give priority to animal welfare issues was political interference outside the scope of a registered charity, they said. The RSPCA has undertaken to heed their advice in future. Page 4

Leader, page 17  
Letters: On the future of Ferrari, from Mr Sebastian de Ferranti; on parents and school equipment, from Mr Lawrence Norcross; language of detest, from Mr S. A. Bruce.  
Leading articles: Cruise missiles; Herr Schmidt and common agricultural policy; London Transport.  
Features, pages 16, 18  
Patricia Clough on the third challenger in the West German elections; Bernard Levin on amusing law and human nature; Dan van der Var on the sorry state of London Transport.

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## Washington welcome for King Husain

"Differences of approach" were mentioned by both leaders when King Husain of Jordan arrived in Washington for talks with President Carter. American officials say that the discussions are not expected to result in Jordan taking part in Palestinian autonomy talks, although Mr Husain has made it plain he hopes to persuade King Hussein to participate in the peace process. Page 8

## Factory output slides

Latest industry output figures indicate that companies are facing a recession as severe as that of 1974-75. Production in the three months to April was down by 3.5 per cent and for the whole year is likely to drop by 4 or 5 per cent. Worst affected are manufacturers of consumer goods, chemicals and textiles. Page 21

## Callaghan 'surrender'

Alleged surrender by Mr James Callaghan, the Labour Party leader, to left-wing pressure on crucial party constitutional issues, is strongly criticised by some of his backbenchers. Meanwhile, the engineering workers' union has reaffirmed its opposition to any change in the way the party leader is elected. Page 2

## Full-cost fees dropped

The Labour Party is to drop its proposals to charge full-cost university fees, ranging from £2,000 to £5,000, to pupils from independent schools. An overwhelming majority of a sub-committee of the party's national executive expressed strong opposition to the proposal when it was discussed on Monday night. Page 2

## Top salaries warning

Mrs Margaret Thatcher gave the strongest hint so far that top people's salary increases will have to be held back the inflation level. She told MPs: "We cannot go on having the big public-sector wage awards we have had in the past." Page 2

Benefits cut: Draft regulations made available to The Times show that thousands of poor families will be denied grants for children's clothing. 2  
Refugees return: Hundreds of Kampuchean line up at a camp in Thailand to be repatriated under the voluntary scheme set up by the Bangkok Government. 9  
Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 30-32; Appointments, 12, 28, 30; La crème de la crème, 29, 30; Property 26-28

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Professor J. L. Talmon, Com. modore T. J. Owen  
Business News, pages 20-25  
Stock markets: Glits maintained their recent progress but equities adopted a more cautious approach after Monday's hectic session. The FT index closed 1.4 up at 469.0. Financial Editor: After the "our-where" have all the borrowers gone?  
Business features: Peter Hill on the National Enterprise Board's disposal of its stake in Ferrod; Alan McGregor on moves to bring order to the world's commodity markets.

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## Grey-suited Soviet bureaucrats flood Kabul

From Robert Fisk  
Kabul

The six Soviet officials sit together most evenings in the lobby of the national hotel, smoking American cigarettes and chattering at the Czechoslovak cartoons on the television set in the corner. They sit glumly through the "succession of Indian feature films" then switch to the Afghan national anthem (a three-minute affair with a faint trace of Dvorak amid its trumpeting) is broadcast against a backdrop of the country's latest national flag.

Afghanistan has not been lucky with emblems. The previous flag was red with a gold star wreathed in corn. Now it is a more elaborate business containing strips of black, red, and green (Mr Babrak Karmal's concession to Islam) and a blue triangle at the top, surmounted by a somewhat diminutive flame of learning, stands an open book.

The Soviet officials stare at this complex emblem without comment, although one of them—a big, stout man who looks Ukrainian and has his hair swept back on his head—watches his five colleagues. The six repair subsequently to the rooftop dining room to join the Minister of Health for the Soviet Republic of Tadzhikistan for their evening meal.

They agree the situation in Afghanistan is "unhappy", but they want to give "fraternal help" to "a very beautiful country". One of the officials uses these tired euphemisms with such conviction that you might think he could not hear the Antonov 12 transports dropping overhead.

There are more Soviet officials in Kabul than ever before. They occupy all the senior positions in the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence, and their big black limousines glide through the muggy streets of Kabul throughout the day, curtains pulled across the rear windows and plain-clothes men peering from the front passenger seats.

The occupants are not the large, bulky commissars of popular mythology: they are mainly small, respectable-looking men with glossy, grey business suits, narrow, slightly unfashionable ties, and hair inevitably groomed with hair-dressing oil—family men from an autonomous republic with five-year plans to meet.

One can only imagine what they think of Mr Karmal's Continued on page 8, col 1

## babwe coalition split local elections

y, June 17.—A deep appeared in the coalition here over the "majority rule" local elections in newly-independent Zimbabwe.

The Zanu-PF was also charged with commandeering the national radio network. A government spokesman, however, said it would not be possible to hold any local government elections until the end of July at the earliest because of several formalities, which included calling for nominations and setting a polling date 21 days beyond their receipt.

South charge: Childish, anti-white propaganda by the state radio and television was driving whites from Zimbabwe, Mr Ian Smith, the former Prime Minister, said, hinting for the first time that he might join the emigration lines.

group, were arrested last week in a joint operation by Scotland Yard and Strathclyde police. Three men were flown to London from Glasgow yesterday and are charged. Four of the men are from Glasgow and one from London.

men will appear at all magistrates' court, today charged with y to cause explosions nited Kingdom. en, all believed to be of a "Loyalist"

## How to reduce the cost of school fees to £6 a week

Planning ahead can cut the cost of school fees by up to 60 per cent. For example, a parent aged 35 with a child just born can provide £10,000 worth of fees in 13 years' time for just £4,760. The cost, spread over 17 years, will be around £6 per week, with a return of £600 in cash.

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## HOME NEWS

# Charity board critical of RSPCA role in general election

By Frances Gibb

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was criticised by the Charity Commissioners yesterday for undertaking improper political activities during the general election.

In their annual report for 1979, published yesterday, the commissioners say the RSPCA sponsored an advertisement in several national newspapers and magazines through a body called the General Election Coordinating Committee for Animal Protection.

The advertisement urged the public to write to MPs and parliamentary candidates to seek their views on animal welfare, attend political meetings, put forward their views, find out where the local party stood in that respect and make their views known through the ballot box.

The RSPCA, the commissioners say, exists to promote kindness and prevent or suppress cruelty to animals. It has the power to arrange for the proper conduct of educational and parliamentary activities in furtherance of those objects.

Whilst it is, in our opinion, open to the RSPCA to press for legislation to prevent cruelty to animals, we took the view that it was improper for them to support a direct attempt to influence voters.

The RSPCA had acted on legal advice, but that advice had not taken account of the guidelines of the commissioners' guidelines on such activities. It had since agreed with the commissioners' view and said it would seek guidance in future cases.

The case was one of several that came to the commissioners' notice in its review of charities' political activities, to determine whether they had overstepped

the mark of what is permissible in law.

In another case, they looked at a letter sent by the Howard League for Penal Reform about a forthcoming debate in the House of Commons on the death penalty. The fact that the league was seeking to persuade MPs not to change the law did not make the action any less political, the commissioners said.

But the commissioners conclude that the courts never said that no political activity might be carried out by a charity. The question was whether the activity was ancillary to the promotion of a charitable purpose. In the case of the Howard League, the political action was of that nature.

During the year the number of complaints about charities was small, the commissioners say. In rare cases where property of a charity has been lost, trustees may be considered liable and have to make good that loss or part of it.

When such cases do occur, it is often because trustees have allowed one of their number, or a charity officer, to assume effective control, either because he had a dominating personality, or because they had complete faith in his honesty, or both.

Such trustees run a grave personal risk themselves, and put reputation in the way of the individual concerned, particularly if he is faced with personal financial difficulties. During the year the commissioners registered 3,299 organisations which applied for charitable status. Several were for the relief and prevention of poverty caused by unemployment.

Report of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for the year 1979, HMSO £2.50.

## Wider powers urged for the police in demonstrations

By Christopher Warman

Local Government Correspondent

The police should be given wider powers to disperse disorderly gatherings, the Greater London Council recommends in a submission to the Government.

It is one of a series of proposals for tougher controls to combat violence at protest marches, demonstrations and meetings.

In response to a Green Paper reviewing the Public Order Act, 1936, the GLC calls for a police code of conduct on the organisation and conduct of marches.

The police should consult the council on marches in London, it says.

Powers governing the direction or banning of marches should be extended to other protest gatherings, such as demonstrations and meetings. In addition three days' notice should be given to the police of a march or procession, but there should be provision for spontaneous protest demonstrations.

## Young soldier dies in pistol incident in guardroom

From Christopher Thomas

Belfast

A teenage soldier who was too young to be allowed on the streets of Ulster died in a guardroom incident in London, derry late on Monday night, a month after he arrived in the province, police said yesterday.

Fusilier George Foxall died from a Verex pistol, a signalling gun which fires a flare. Police said a number of officers were in the guardroom at Magilligan Camp cleaning weapons when the pistol discharged, and he was hit in the neck. Investigations were continuing.

Fusilier Foxall, from Birmingham, was just over the minimum age of 17, at which a soldier is allowed to be posted to Northern Ireland. He would not have been allowed on operational duties until he was 18 in a few months.

He was a member of the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, which arrived in Ulster on an 18-month tour in November.

The cause of Belfast was disrupted all afternoon yesterday by 10 box car bombs. Intense police and army activity took place from lunchtime until the beginning of the evening rush hour as the cars were discovered, forcing the police to seal off several main roads and set up diversions.

## Urgent military retraining on new maps needed

By Pearce Wright

Science Editor

A large number of soldiers will be going back to school soon for a refresher course in map reading. The matter is urgent since the Military Survey is turning out many new types of map to which few officers are accustomed.

They are for commanders who need to know how to use earth-orbiting satellites and electronic measuring aids, rather than taking a compass bearing on the nearest church spire, to determine their whereabouts.

Training will be given at a new school of Military Survey at Hermitage, near Newbury, which the Queen will open later this month. A preview was provided yesterday for some of the instruments developed for field survey, photogrammetry and air survey, computing and cartography. The operation produces five

million maps a year for the Armed Services.

Historically the Royal Engineers started mapmaking after disasters to companies of soldiers in the Highlands in the Jacobite rebellion.

The requirement for greatly improved precision came because of the needs of weapons systems such as strategic aircraft, submarines and cruise missiles. Until recently the launch position and weapon orientation of some of those had not been known with sufficient accuracy to make effective use of their capabilities.

Major-General E. W. Barron, Director of Military Survey, said that in the past 25 years surveying techniques had changed from measuring distances with steel tapes to measuring with microwaves and lasers at the flick of a switch, to the measurement of the shape of the earth by satellites through advanced photogrammetry, the use of multi-spectral satellite photographs that showed

# Censorship denied in D-notice system

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Windsor Clarke, group editorial consultant to the Westminster Press and vice chairman of the Defence, Press and Broadcasting Committee, told MPs yesterday that some fellow journalists, in a semi-serious vein, had accused him of being "an Uncle Tom" for leading the press side of the body, which supervises the system of voluntary self-censorship on defence and intelligence.

He told the Commons Select Committee on Defence, which is examining the content and application of the 12 D notices, that the system could be discredited within a year if sufficient journalists set out to criticise it. That was most unlikely, as the arrangement enjoyed wide support in the press.

American journalists did not understand the system and did not want it for themselves. European and Japanese journalists with whom he had talked, envied it and wished they had a system of advice like that provided by the secretary of the D-notice committee.

He defended the nomination of press members to the committee by bodies like the Newspaper Society and the Newspaper Publishers Association, with 73,300 for the same last year. By the end of the summer, 820,000 youngsters will have left school this year.

With one exception, the press members felt that there was little that could be done to improve the system. Although he did not name him, the lone dissenter is Mr David Chipp, Editor in Chief of the Press Association.

Mr Clarke was against a two-tier arrangement for D notices, whereby some would be published but those containing genuinely sensitive material would remain confidential. Notices kept confidential would only add to the impression of misguided individuals who suspected the committee of engaging in a cover-up.

The system was preferable to a new, tough secrets law. Mr Clarke, who had sat on the committee for 15 years, said that he had been told that an annual report might breach the confidentiality of editors who sought advice from the committee secretary. A carefully worded description of the system, however, might allay some of the fears that it engaged in censorship.

Rear-Admiral William Ash, secretary of the committee, also expressed doubts about an annual report. It was not the kind of body that lent itself to that form of accountability.

In his first six months in the post, he had dealt with about 30 inquiries, none of which had given him serious trouble. He had suggested a change in wording or that a slightly different line might be taken.

In the past editors who had inadvertently breached a notice had almost always "been helpful and apologetic". He denied that the system smacked of self-censorship and a willingness by the press to accept Whitehall's definition of sensitivity.

## £70,000 appeal for village craft workshops

By Arthur Osman

Northamptonshire Rural Community Council is to appeal for £70,000 to build four "nurseries" factories or small workshops at their headquarters near Northampton, it announced yesterday.

Work should start on the project in September and should be completed by next spring.

It is hoped that the workshops will provide training facilities, including some for traditional crafts, for workers who will return to the villages to establish workshops of their own.

The community council said that in conjunction with the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas it wanted to encourage industries to be set up in villages and small towns where the difficulties of finding suitable premises were often insurmountable obstacles.

Northampton Development Corporation has promised £10,000 to the appeal which is directed mainly towards industrial premises, but also towards charitable trusts and foundations.

roads, overhead powerlines and other details.

International cooperation was more advanced in survey than in many other fields. In Nato it was the only way the enormous quantities of intelligence gathered for use in peacetime and stockpiled for war, could be produced and kept up to date.

Earth-orbiting navigation satellites enabled a geographic position to be fixed to an accuracy of one to two metres. Electronic distance measurements by microwaves and lasers was possible of such precision that a distance of up to 100 kilometres.

Although the main task of the organisation was to provide geographic support for Nato forces, other survey work was done. A position fix on Rockall, an island in the Atlantic, west of St Kilda, showed that the earth's magnetic field through the position given in an earlier survey. Another example of a satellite fix was for Coftivy

# Figures show that 108,700 youngsters are out of work and without training help

## Bleak and demoralizing step from school to the jobs qu

By Michael Horsnell

Nancy Green, a bright 16-year-old from Stepney, east London, lost her zest for singing and dancing last year even though she had seven months to practice her chief delights. That was the time she spent "on the dole" after leaving school.

"I spent the time just moping around at home. It was boring and demoralizing—a horrible time. I was permanently broke and I did not know what to do with myself. I applied for job after job and went from interview to interview. But nothing ever happened. People just do not know what it is like."

Nancy is one of 75,500 school-leavers earning £23.50 a week from a place on the Manpower Services Commission's youth opportunities programme. This provides training courses and work experience for unemployed youngsters.

She is still technically unemployed and she does not know whether her training as a secretary at the Target training workshop in the East End of London will lead to a job when she leaves. But she is one of the lucky ones.

Figures released yesterday show that another 108,700 boys and girls under 18 again, and 18 per cent of women aged 18 to 19 are out of work and without a place yet on the commission's programme.

Swelled by Easter school-leavers, the figure compares with 73,300 for the same time last year. By the end of the summer, 820,000 youngsters will have left school this year.



Doran Edwards, aged 17, in a training workshop.

If the current unemployed are added to those on the programme, nearly one in four school-leavers is out of work at any one time. But the bleak picture does not end there. In the 18 to 19 age group there are 136,900 unemployed compared with 117,400 last year, and in the 20 to 24 group,

277,900 compared with 238,200. Of the 1.4 million in Britain unemployed, 30 per cent of men and 50 per cent of women are aged under 24. The figures worry police chiefs as much as they do the Department of Employment. There are no Home Office statistics to support the con-

tention that crime is mainly committed by the unemployed. But inquiries by *The Times* in London, Bristol, Cardiff and Liverpool 1 show that these young people on the unemployment register are responsible for up to 90 per cent of crime committed in their age groups.

Mr Ian Oliver, Chief Constable of Central Scotland and a leading expert on juvenile crime, said: "You do not need to be a genius to know that idle hands end up committing crime. If you get high unemployment of course the crime rate goes up. There is a strong connexion."

Inquiries by *The Times* show that in Liverpool more than 90 per cent of youths coming before magistrates are unemployed, and the probation service said appearances of youths who are employed are rare.

In Bristol, the scene of the recent riot, out of a total of 82 appearances in court No. 1 before the magistrates over three days last week, 38 were by people under 21. Of those, 26 were unemployed, one was on a youth opportunities programme and only three had been in full-time employment since leaving school. Fourteen of the 38 were aged 17.

In Cardiff over the three days last week 110 defendants appeared before magistrates. Of those 48 were under 21, and of those only 12 were employed. In London, where unemployment affects only 3.8 per cent of the population compared with 7.6 per cent in Liverpool,

the proportion of committed by unemployed people drops significantly. Monitoring of court docket last week showed 59 per cent of people appearing were under 21.

Projections on employment by the C. which will spend £1 year and offer places on the youth programme 250,000 school-leavers gloomy. It forecasts that 400,000 young under 19 could be by next January.

So far seven out of the youth programme are on leaving. But S. O'Brien, the chair of the commission, says young people will after completing the programme be in a better position to find a job than when they started.

The agency of the Miss Penny Jennings from Forest Gate, joined a youth workshop after a placement and is a secretary but only on the unemployment "I was genuinely d money but the seemed to think I was."

Doran Edwards, from Forest Gate, joined a youth workshop after a placement and is a secretary but only on the unemployment "I was genuinely d money but the seemed to think I was."

## Rabies warning to pet smugglers

By Hugh Clayton

Agriculture Correspondent

Holidaymakers must be prepared to report anyone who brings a pet into Britain, Lord Evers, a Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who is responsible for animal welfare, said yesterday at the start of the Government's latest campaign against rabies.

"This may seem a rather un-British thing to do," he said. But it would take only one pet smuggler to introduce the disease to this country. Because we have not got it here, people in Britain say, 'Oh, this is something that will not happen'."

Lord Evers was speaking after the first showing of a film about rabies made by the Ministry at a cost of £40,000. The 16 minute film shows the brain being cut from an infected fox in a French laboratory. It won a gold award in this year's British Industrial and Sponsored Film Festival.

"Some people may find it disturbing," he went on. Last year there were 561 illegal landings of animals, including a shipment of 400 monkeys. Despite the widespread display of ministry posters at Continental ports and airports, many holidaymakers are unaware that pets may not enter Britain without spending six months in quarantine at a cost of as much as £500 to the owner.

Lord Evers said that the rule applied to British owners of boats with pets who allowed their animals even the briefest stay in a harbour or on a beach abroad. "When they come back they have got to go through the whole rigmarole," he said.

Public vigilance was essential because the British authorities could not possibly inspect every boat, car and aircraft which arrived in this country. Mr William Small, an assistant secretary in the animal health division of the ministry, said: "You cannot press the thing too hard in France or in some other countries because they think we make the thing too seriously anyway."

Rabies is a highly infectious disease of the nervous system in mammals which is transmitted through the saliva of infected animals. Once the disease enters the brain, death follows after alternate periods of lucidity, pain, anger and fear of water.

"Whales can get rabies, too, so if you come into contact with a whale you had better look out," Lord Evers added.

## GLC backs Maplin as cheaper third airport

By John Young

Planning Reporter

The Greater London Council yesterday published detailed proposals for a third London airport at Maplin which, it claims, would be cheaper and quicker to construct than the planned expansion of Stansted.

The Planning and Communications Policy Committee will be asked today to approve submission of the report to the Greater London Council.

Wherever the Government's view of the proposals, and they are certain to be opposed strongly by the British Airports Authority, they will undoubtedly command considerable support. A council official said: "For once, we feel we are on the side of the angels."

The report envisages that only the runways and essential operational facilities would be located at Maplin. The main passenger terminals would be located at Heathrow and Gatwick, and possibly at a second site in the docks, and would be linked to Maplin by a modernized and expanded rail service.

Mr Alan Greenough, the committee chairman, said that it was the council's intention to form a consortium of public bodies and private developers to finance the scheme.

The council's main reason for wanting the airport at Maplin was so far been enthusiastic and Essex County Council had pledged total support.

## On-the-spot planning decisions

By John Huxley

From next month inspectors

hearing appeals against local planning decisions will be empowered to give instant judgments in certain cases. The Department of the Environment believes that about a quarter of planning cases can be disposed of in this way.

Giving details of the change, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said: "When the parties ask for a procedure and the case falls within the appropriate guidelines, the inspector will give an indication of his decision right after the inquiry."

"This will enable the appellant and the local authority to know where they stand weeks before they otherwise would."

A department official added that the option of an instant decision would be available in local cases where written representations were not involved.

The change is one of a number intended by Mr Heseltine to streamline planning procedures. Office development permits have been abolished, and the department is examining the system of building controls.

A voluntary agreement has also been reached on the time taken by statutory undertakers, like the gas and electricity boards, to reach their conclusions with local planning authorities.

Mr Heseltine also decided to publish statistics which show how long it takes planning authorities to reach decisions, and how long the Department of the Environment takes to decide on appeal.

The minister believes that many of the administrative and legislative hurdles obstructing the expansion of the construction industry are being tackled. However, industry leaders are concerned at the decline in public-sector construction work, and the threat of a moratorium on council spending being considered by Mr Heseltine.

## Fumes poison policemen

By a Staff Reporter

Five policemen were over-

come by poisonous fumes, believed to be from styrene, when investigating the death of Mr Giles Windford-Alington, aged 31, of Manor Farm, Chilton Candover, Hampshire.

Police do not suspect any crime, and a post mortem examination is to be held. The officers, who were wearing protective clothing but not masks, were treated at Basingstoke General Hospital. One was detained overnight.

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## September trial of TV chief

A date has been set for the hearing against Mr Peter Cadbury, aged 61, chairman of Westward Television, and his wife Joan, who are accused of wasting police time by knowingly making a false report alleging council corruption to Graham Jinks when he was Lord Mayor of Plymouth.

The Director of Public Prosecutions confirmed yesterday that the case is provisionally fixed for September 8, 9, and 10 at Barnstaple Magistrates' Court, north Devon. The case has twice been adjourned by Plymouth magistrates.

## Murder committal

Stephen Martin Pitt, aged 17, of Whitford Street, Dowlais, Merthyr Tydfil, was yesterday committed for trial, charged with the murder of Ann Cuesta, a teacher, aged 36, on January 29.

## Many drivers ignore safety recalls

By Peter Waymark

Motoring Correspondent

Figures issued yesterday by the Department of the Environment show that in many car and truck recall campaigns fewer than half the owners affected bothered to take their vehicles into garages for safety checks.

Mr Norman Fowler, the Minister of Transport, said the level of response was worrying. Those who chose not to respond to a recall notice were a potential hazard not only to themselves but to other road users.

The department would continue to monitor all campaigns and where the response was poor, it would have to consider taking further action. Owners of commercial vehicles would run the risk of having their vehicles prohibited from use.

Mr Fowler said that while some defects might look trivial at first glance, recall campaigns were ordered only if a defect's safety was involved. He appealed to owners to respond as soon as a recall letter was received.

He went on: "This is not a case of the manufacturer failing to tell the public of a defect. He has made a real attempt to do so. It is the failure of the vehicle owner."

Changes of vehicle ownership and of address should be notified immediately to the driver and vehicle licensing centre at Swansea so that there was no risk of an important recall notice going astray.

## Religion no bar to cus of child, court rules

A father's legal fight for the right to bring up his young son rather than let the boy go to his mother, a devout Jehovah's Witness, failed in the High Court yesterday.

The father, a bank clerk aged 30, who lives in Essex, said that the beliefs of the Jehovah Witnesses would be against the best interests of his son, aged five.

He was worried about the son's acceptance of blood transfusion or recognize occasions such as Christmas and birthdays, or allow children to take part in school assemblies, Nativity plays and religious education lessons.

He feared his son would be isolated from other children by his mother's religious beliefs. On undertakings from the boy's mother, aged 26, that she would not observe those religious rules in respect of her son, two Family Division judges ruled that the child should go to her.

Mr Justice Hollick and Mr Justice Sheldon reversed an earlier decision by magistrates that the father was the right person to look after the child.

Mr Justice Hollick said the mother's conviction for her eight-year-old son's religious beliefs was "a tragic case of religious fanaticism". He said that the family still lived in divorce and the boy was being brought up by his mother alone.

Mr Justice Sheldon said that the father was the right person to look after the child. He said that the mother's conviction for her eight-year-old son's religious beliefs was "a tragic case of religious fanaticism". He said that the family still lived in divorce and the boy was being brought up by his mother alone.

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Low response rates in recall campaigns of 65,600 BL Sheris returned for the spring sale; 14,346 Talbot Alibroke broke check-out of 23,220 Ford Corsas for a clutch.

Since the introduction of practice calls last July, the 62 campaigns involved 370,000 cars.

Mr Fowler said that while some defects might look trivial at first glance, recall campaigns were ordered only if a defect's safety was involved. He appealed to owners to respond as soon as a recall letter was received.

He went on: "This is not a case of the manufacturer failing to tell the public of a defect. He has made a real attempt to do so. It is the failure of the vehicle owner."

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ME NEWS



## Sunshine and showers at Ascot

Photographs by  
Brian Harris  
and David Jones



## holics challenge withdrawal of transport to church schools

Correspondent  
The Catholic Church in England and Wales has challenged the Secretary of State for Education and Science to provide transport for children wishing to attend church schools.

The minister refuses such a direction, the church says, as it is to take the county to become a test case.

Authorities who are stopping free transport for pupils at church schools could also provide transport for pupils at other schools, the church says.

ire's education commenced last week by 15 pupils in the county.

Mr Carlisle, Secretary of Education and Science, said yesterday that the church's challenge was a "voluntary" one.

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states that "a local education authority shall make such arrangements for the provision of transport and otherwise as they consider necessary or as the minister may direct for the purpose of facilitating the attendance of pupils at schools... and any transport... shall be provided free of charge".

The only enlightenment on that is provided in section 39 which deals with the duty of parents to secure the regular attendance of their children at schools at which they are registered pupils.

Section 39 says that a parent would have a defence against prosecution if he can prove that his child is a registered pupil at a school which is not within walking distance of his home (two miles for primary pupils, and three for secondary pupils) and that no suitable arrangements have been made by the local authority for his transport or to enable him to become a registered pupil at a school nearer to his home.

Local authorities, aided by guidance from the Department of Education and Science, have interpreted that to mean that they must provide free transport to the nearest suitable school for children who live beyond the statutory walking distance, but that they have no such legal obligation to children who choose to attend church schools or other schools farther from their homes.

However, until now, virtually all local authorities, including Oxfordshire, have provided free transport for pupils attending church schools where they live beyond the statutory walking distance from those schools, even though there may be a suitable denominational school nearer to their home.

Canon Peter Reilly, secretary of the Roman Catholic schools commission for the Birmingham diocese, said yesterday that they would be asking the minister to exercise his powers under section 55 of the Act to direct Oxfordshire to provide free transport for pupils at denominational schools.

If he would not do so, then they would take the case to the High Court. The church believed that section 39 placed a duty on local authorities to provide free transport for pupils at denominational schools; and that, when the parental choice clause of the new Act came into force, local authorities would have a duty to provide free transport within reason to any school chosen by parents.

There is a danger that the "sus" law (which allows a suspect to be detained under the Vagrancy Act) will be replaced by new legislation broadening the powers of the police, according to a study of policing in Lambeth, south London, published yesterday.

The study, by the All-Lambeth Anti-Racist Movement, says that a departmental working party under the last Labour government was given the task of "putting the offence in modern terms". It recommended that a new law was required to deal with "anti-social behaviour which reveals an intention to commit an offence, but which has not yet reached a stage where it amounts to an attempt to commit that offence".

Such new legislation could be an opportunity to create an offence tailor-made for use by the police in inner-city streets, the study says.

A Cause for Alarm is available from ALARM, 506 Brixton Road, London SW9 5DP (including 15p postage).

Faye, who had been deputy headmaster before the school was reorganized as a comprehensive, had not been appointed.

## ister pays tribute to nary-aided education

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## 'Sus' law reform gives cause for alarm, study says

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent  
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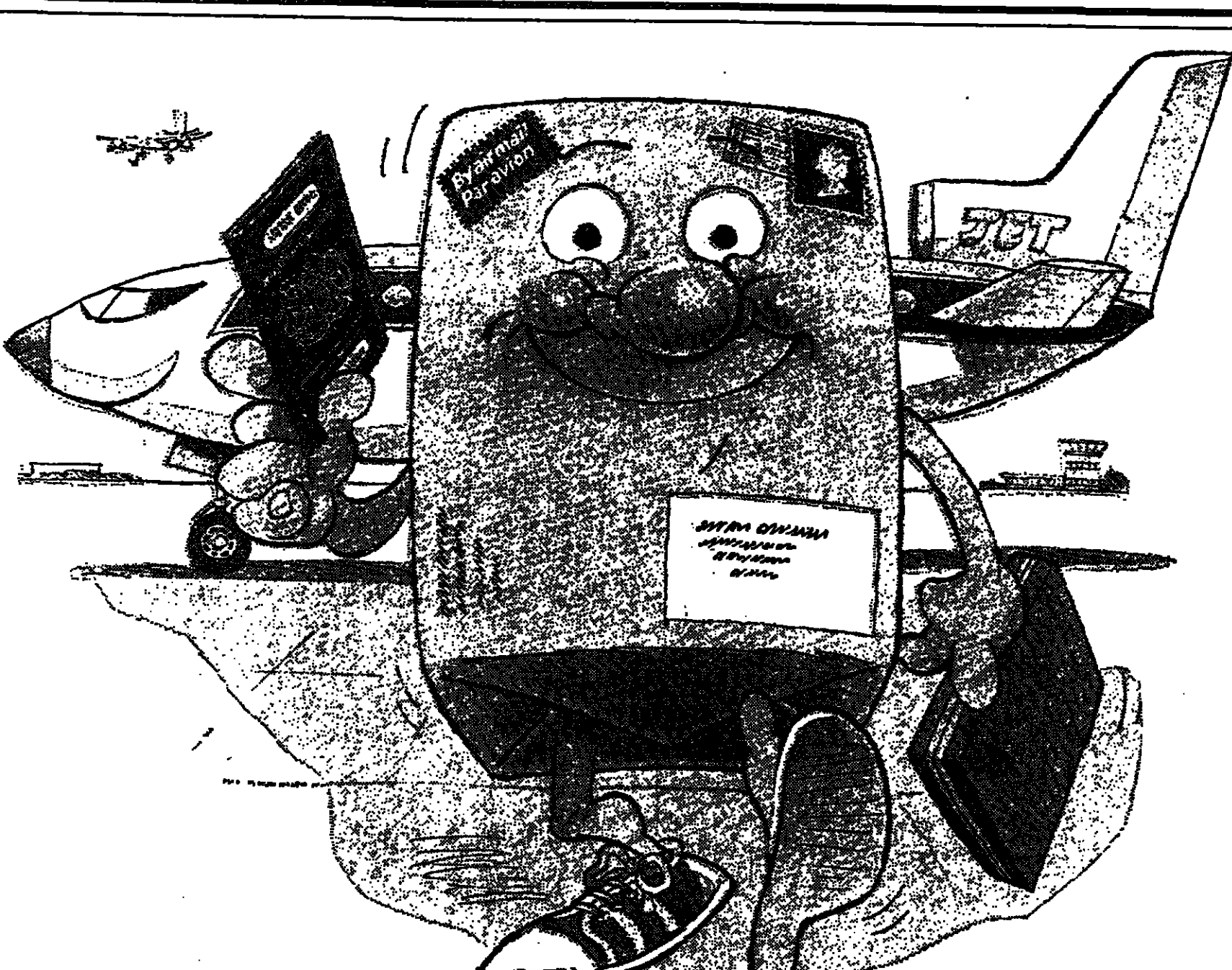
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## ampaign against former RC priest denied

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OVERSEAS SERVICES



## HOME NEWS

# DPP ready to be sued for release of Operation Julie assets

By Stewart Tandler  
Crime Reporter

Sir Thomas Hetherington, QC, the Director of Public Prosecutions, yesterday announced that he will not hand back assets seized after the Operation Julie LSD case without a fresh legal battle. Last Thursday the House of Lords ruled that the assets, worth more than £500,000, were seized unlawfully, but made no order for their return.

Making the announcement, a spokesman for the DPP said: "We will wait to see if we are sued." Legal advisers for the three defendants who appealed to the Lords have indicated that they will consider issuing a writ if the assets are not returned.

Sir Thomas made his decision after a conference on Monday evening with Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General. The argument behind the refusal seems to be that since the Lords made no order there is no compulsion to return the assets, and the defendants will have to sue in the civil courts.

Inland Revenue representatives were present at the meeting on Monday and may give some indication of the way the DPP intends to block handing back the assets. There are

reports that the Inland Revenue is considering prosecutions for tax offences. If that is decided the DPP could claim he is holding the assets pending further proceedings. Such proceedings and conviction could lead to heavy fines.

The successful use of that tactic also the need for fresh legislation to block the DPP might not only save the feature in conspiracy bases loophole in the law on for-highlighted by last week's judgment.

The assets at issue in the Operation Julie case, tried at Bristol by Mr Justice Park, amount to between £500,000 and £750,000.

Most of that belonged to Mr Henry Todd and Mr Brian Cuthbertson who were the organizers of an LSD laboratory in Hampton Wick, London.

Shares, gold and currency were stored in Swiss bank accounts and have been seized by the Swiss under local legislation. The assets held by the DPP and Wiltshire Police, headquarters for Operation Julie, amount to £100,000 in cash, plus goods.

Should those eventually be returned there may be a claim for legal costs, since those costs were met from public funds.

## Trimming of Civil Service hierarchy grades sought

By Peter Hennessy

The Government is to review the length of the Civil Service hierarchy to see if grades can be abolished, thinned out or put to better use as a result of a suggestion from Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director of Marks and Spencer and the Prime Minister's adviser on the elimination of government waste.

Pilot studies are to be undertaken in the schools division of the Department of Education and Science, the housing, water and central finance directorates of the Department of the Environment, an international division of the Customs and Excise, a disablement division of the Department of Health and Social Security, and an unemployment benefit office of the Department of Employment.

A regional office of the Departments of Trade and Industry will also be examined. Separate studies will be made of the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre of the Department of Transport at Swansea and the

office of the Department of National Savings at Lytham.

Main studies, drawing lessons from the pilot operations, will be started in the late summer or early autumn, according to a letter from the Civil Service Department to Civil Service unions.

Writing to Mr William Kendall, secretary general of the Council of Civil Service Unions, Mr Sandy Russell, a Civil Service Department under-secretary, asks the unions to submit their views and says the studies "will need to be as soundly based and as representative as possible".

He continues: "In each case the work-flow will be carefully examined and the value added by each level in the hierarchy assessed. The aim will be to draw out from these studies general lessons on whether, and if so how, the number of levels in the hierarchy can be reduced so that work is undertaken more efficiently and communications between different levels in the chain of command speeded up and improved."

Increase in judges planned after 600 sittings were lost last year.

## More courts open to cut custodial remands

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

Twenty-three new crown courts, built in the past 18 months, will have opened by the end of the year in London and the South-east as part of an attempt to reduce the length of time people are being held in custody on remand.

The total number of crown courts will have increased by a further 27 by the end of 1982. This year as many as 56 judges are transferring to the South-east from other circuits, to sit for about a month each. Several appointments of circuit judges in London and the South-east have also been made, the Lord Chancellor's Office said.

The need for action became urgent when more than 600 court days were lost last year because there were not enough judges to sit in the South-east, that figure is expected to drop this year. There would have been even greater difficulties last year had it not been possible to call on recorders and deputy circuit judges.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP, chairman of the All Party Penal Affairs Group, has written to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, calling for

an urgent review of the custody of people on remand for long periods, in several cases for more than a year. In London, there are more than 9,000 cases awaiting trial, for the rest of the South-east the number is 6,000.

Increased pressure was put on the court system and on prison accommodation by the increase between 1978 and 1979 in the average time spent between commitment by magistrates and trial. In England and Wales it rose from 14 weeks to 17.2, in the South-east from 17.6 to 21.9 and in London from 26 to 29.1.

The average waiting time from commitment to trial throughout England and Wales in March was 11.1 weeks for those in custody and 19 for those on bail. Figures for the South-east were 13.6 in custody and 27.1 weeks on bail. In London people in custody had to wait 18.6 weeks and those on bail 32.9 weeks.

Those figures include some of the more lengthy case histories quoted by Mr Kilroy-Silk, which include 566 days spent on remand in Brixton prison by a man charged with conspiring to rob and unlawful possession of an offensive weapon.

Apart from providing more courts and judges, attempts are being made to shorten the length of trials, through making more use of pre-trial procedures, more selective charging of defendants, and urging judges and barristers to be less verbose.

Mr Kilroy-Silk says 900 people were first received into custody on remand more than 110 days before trial. In Scotland section 43 of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1957, provides that once a person has been fully committed for trial, he must be brought to trial within 110 days and his trial concluded within that period, unless he is released from custody.

If those limits are not kept, he must be released and declared free from all process for the crime with which he is charged. The only exceptions are delay caused by illness of the accused, illness or absence of an essential witness, or any sufficient reason for which the prosecutor is not responsible. The 110-day period can be extended at the request of the defence.

The National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (Nacro) says that the ruling is strictly enforced,

placing a great deal of pressure on the prosecutor to ensure that proceedings are brought expeditiously.

Nacro recommends that a similar provision be introduced into the law of England and Wales, and says that the Home Office should set up a working party to conduct "an urgent review of the factors affecting time spent awaiting trial or sentence".

The Home Office says that the average weekly cost in the financial year 1978-79 of keeping a man in a local prison or remand centre was £104; the cost for a woman was £140.

One of the more absurd statistics is that 29.1 per cent of offenders committed in custody by magistrates to the Crown Court are given a non-custodial sentence.

Reasons given for the greater difficulties faced by the South-east include fewer guilty pleas, possibly because London criminals know that about 40 per cent of those who plead not guilty in the South-east are acquitted.

One reason given yesterday for the high rate of acquittals was greater solicitor involvement towards police evidence following publicity about corruption cases.

## Four airlines will compete on London-Hongkong route

By Our Air Correspondent

Four airlines are to be allowed to compete on the London-Hongkong route under an "open skies" policy announced by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade.

Mr Nott altered a decision announced in March by the Civil Aviation Authority to allow only British Caledonian Airways to compete with British Airways, the established airline on the route by giving permission to both Cathay Pacific and Laker Airways to open services.

Cathay, a British-owned airline in which British Airways has a 15 per cent interest, but which is based in Hongkong, has been backed by intense political and economic pressure from the colony in its attempt to gain a share of the route.

Cathay said yesterday it intends to start its service on July 17, while British Caledonian will follow two weeks later.

Laker Airways will begin on September 1 as part of Sir Freddie Laker's long-term plan to operate a Skytrain service around the world, although the airline will have to obtain per-

mission from the licensing board in Hongkong first.

"I think I have a million pound winner," Sir Freddie said from Ascot yesterday.

In a fierce response to the minister's decision, Mr Adam Thomson, chairman of British Caledonian, said last night that his airline would certainly operate on the route, "the most important which has ever been awarded to an independent airline", even in its emasculated form.

It would start with four services a week and would apply for daily service rights. It would offer the lowest fare, at £100 single, and it would ask Mr Nott to look closely at Cathay's close ties with British Airways, including BA's 15 per cent shareholding in its place on the Cathay board, and the strong commercial agreement between the two airlines.

"We won the route fairly and squarely from both British and Hongkong licensing authorities, and we did not expect a reversal of that decision," Mr Thomson said.

"We have allocated two DC10s to the route at a cost of £20m each, and crew training has already begun."



A police marksman moves into position outside the hostel.

## Man to be charged after six-hour hostel siege

From Our Correspondent Nottingham

Police said yesterday that a man would be charged today following the six-hour siege at a house in Waterloo Crescent, Nottingham.

More than 30 officers surrounded the house, the Macedonian Christian Centre, a charity hostel. A shot was fired and Detective Constable Keith White, aged 39, was injured. He was taken to hospital but was discharged after treatment.

Mr John Charles, aged 25, a transport manager who has lived at the hostel for three weeks, said he was awakened by a bang at about 3.30 am. Later, when he looked out of a rear window and saw a police officer armed with a rifle

crouching by a gate, he realized something was wrong.

"I got dressed and went round knocking on all the doors of other rooms waking the others up. I then telephoned the police to tell them that all the others were accounted for and they gave me instructions on how we should get out of the building."

Mr Charles and six other residents gathered on the landing and were able to walk out of the front door while covered by police marksmen.

About 30 police from the Special Operations Unit were used. Armed with handguns and rifles, police marksmen took up positions behind trees and bushes which surround the hostel.

## Woman taken to hospital after bungalow deaths

From Our Correspondent Llandudno

Detectives are waiting to question a woman aged 57 whom they believe may be able to help their inquiries into the fatal shooting of a man and wife at an isolated bungalow at Pantperthog, Gwynedd.

The dead couple were: Mr Roger Hartland, aged 47, a former subpostmaster, and his wife, Josie, aged 33, who had lived in the bungalow for about two years. After the incident late on Monday the woman was taken 50 miles to hospital at Bangor, apparently suffering from an overdose. Last night she was "progressing".

Her husband went to Dolgellau police headquarters to assist detectives. The couple had been living in the Machynlleth area but it is understood they had owned the bungalow before emigrating to Australia.

Post-mortem examinations were conducted at Bangor yesterday by Dr Donald Wayne, a Home Office pathologist. One being investigated is a possible dispute over possession of the bungalow. Police have taken possession of a 12-bore shotgun.

## More freedom is demanded by country group

By Our Planning Reporter

A demand for greater independence from government is made by the Countryside Commission in its annual report published yesterday.

"The fact that our staff are civil servants drawn mainly from the Department of the Environment, whose Permanent Secretary is also our accounting officer, can lead to the assumption that we should act as though we were part of a government department."

"The fact is that we are not a government department. We are an independent statutory agency."

"We seek to clarify our independence; to appoint our own staff; to manage and be accountable for the Treasury resources allocated to us."

## WEST EUROPE

# More French barriers on lamb imports anger EEC partner

From Michael Hornsby  
Luxembourg, June 17

France was criticized today for violating still further its restrictions on imports of lamb despite the agreement reached by the nine last month at French bidding on a new system of support for Community sheep farmers.

At the beginning of this month the French announced that, in addition to the total ban on lamb imports from Britain, they were also cutting back imports from Belgium, Holland, West Germany and Ireland to 70 per cent of the tonnage imported in May.

At today's meeting here of EEC Agriculture Ministers, vigorous protests were voiced by the Germans and the Dutch, who described the French move as a violation of the Community's free trade rules. Mr Finn Olav Gundelach, the EEC Commissioner for Agriculture, said he was "very disappointed".

Mr Peter Walker, the British Agriculture Minister, sarcastically offered to act as a "consultant adviser" to his Dutch and German colleagues on how to deal with the French, while Mr Ray MacSharry, the Irish Minister, diplomatically held his peace.

Mr MacSharry had earlier had a private meeting with M Pierre Mehaengne, his French counterpart, at which the two men were widely suspected of having done a bilateral deal on Irish access to the French lamb market.

Defending the French curbs, M Mehaengne claimed that the French market had been flooded by "back door" lamb imports from East European countries. This, coupled with climatic factors, had reduced market prices by 15 per cent.

The French Minister attributed the "administrative delays" in issuing import licences to the check-out by customs officials of lamb imports.

Mr Gundelach was pressed by this explanation but did not think the on the French market nor did he know evidence for diversification of European lamb. He pressing the French to draw their curbs.

It is presumed that restrictions will be the new sheepmeat comes into force, the outcome of a special committee with the New Zealand which they are being excepted voluntary re their exports of lamb (mainly to Britain) for a reduction per cent Community tariff.

Mr Gundelach is visit New Zealand conclude these negotiations will also take up proposals on the lamb market after the EEC after the end of the year.

New Zealand's quota this year tonnes, but no agreement yet been agreed for years. Mr Walker leagued agreed to a special committee officials to look into the Commission suggested that the ter imports from should be reduced having done a bilateral deal on Irish access to the French lamb market.

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## Schmidt call for lion payments to EEC

Bonn, June 17.—Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor of West Germany, gave warning today that a limit might have to be imposed on member countries, payments to the EEC if the Community failed to ensure a balanced budgetary system.

In a speech to the Bundestag he said West Germany would not support another compromise like last month's Brussels agreement on reducing Britain's budget payments.

To applause from deputies, Mr Schmidt said he had made it plain at the EEC summit in Venice last week that there were limits to the financial burden that West Germany would shoulder.

If projected changes in the budget system failed to stop countries facing unacceptable net payments, "the question will arise whether an overall upper limit should not be set for a member country's net burden," he said.

"In Venice I found quite some understanding for this attitude, which incidentally is taken not only by the federal government."

Mr Schmidt said the question would also arise of whether a limit should not be imposed on countries' net receipts.

He did not identify the countries that sympathized with Bonn's view but he entirely referring to France, which he said the other net countries.

The Chancellor said the Brussels summit necessary so that a could help safeguard a time of international crisis.

Mr Schmidt said many insisted the income should be limited calculated of 1 per cent of revenues from value added tax.

"This means the farm spending much or it will soon claim the entire of the last year's income," he said.

The Chancellor said a session marking seventh anniversary of the budget imbalance resolved by 1982 majority also over France, Portugal and future members.

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New York, 83 to Rome, 25 to Tel Aviv, 100 to Tunis, 150 to Zagreb and 100 to Zurich.

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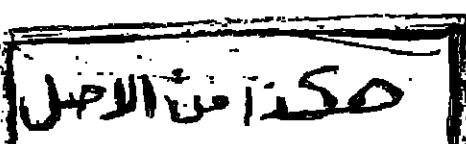
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## EUROPE

### Socialists' demand for European Parliament to be based in Brussels could maroon officials

Wood June 17  
The single European Parliament must be the single Socialist, the largest, and the only one here from all the decided. The French alone dissented. Mr. and other group and to precipitate a vote in the Parliament's bureau meets here.

officials who would have to sell their homes in Luxembourg on a falling market and buy new homes in Brussels on a rising market.  
Those British MEPs who are most deeply involved in private enterprise industry were the first to say that staff interests must be properly considered and safeguarded.  
Apart from a special meeting later this month on the delayed 1980 budget, the Socialist group in effect, refuses to attend another plenary parliamentary session in Luxembourg again. Socialists argue that all normal sessions for the rest of 1980, in spite of staff opposition, should be held in Strasbourg and that in 1981 at least two plenary sessions should be held in Brussels for the first time to let the Council of Ministers know that Parliament will be its own master.  
The Council of Ministers so far has blocked any attempt to find a single convenient working site for the Parliament and under Article 216 of the Rome Treaty, Parliament has a right to express an opinion.  
French members apart, nearly all MEPs have had their fill of excessive travel and the expense of using Strasbourg, Brussels and Luxembourg, as well as national capitals, and they have become far more concerned about the prestige of Parliament itself than the prestige of the French or the Luxembourg.

Mr. Gilman said today: "A very large number of members of the Socialist group, increased from one meeting to another are simply fed up with all this travelling around. MPs should surely be given priority on their view about where they work."  
"It is not just the various lobbies and prestige. That should not prevent a decision being taken in the interests of Parliament and its members."  
Last year it cost about £4m to have a peripatetic European Parliament and the figure will be higher this year. But some MEPs accept that to move lock, stock and barrel from Luxembourg, now the staff headquarters, to Brussels would cost a large sum in compensation to parliamentary staff.  
They add that Nato headquarters moved from Paris to Brussels and the cost was not an issue. What Nato could do the Parliament should do.  
Among the difficulties is the fact that the Belgian Government is apparently not keen to become even more the Community capital than it is—the seat of Parliament as well as the Council of Ministers and the Commission and a double diplomatic centre with embassies accredited to both Belgium and the EEC.  
Nevertheless, the Brussels campaign opening on Thursday will almost certainly in the end succeed. That will leave Strasbourg, with its ambitions to be the capital, with several hundred half-built parliamentary offices on its hands and leave Luxembourg with a grandiose parliamentary building on the Kirchberg Plateau for which nobody has a use.



End of a siege: Hostages being rescued from a doctor's surgery in Graz, Austria, after the gunman who had held them for 21 hours was shot dead by men of an anti-terrorist police commando unit. The ordeal of the 23 hostages started at midday on Monday, when Josef Kis Lukac, a Yugoslav immigrant worker, burst into the doctor's waiting room armed with a double-barrelled hunting rifle (Sue Masterman writes from Vienna). The gunman, a welder who had become redundant and faced expulsion from Austria, refused to free three children among the

hostages. In the course of negotiations the gunman made a series of demands—among them meetings with politicians and foreign correspondents—but subsequently retracted them.  
Shortly after 8 am yesterday, one of the hostages attacked the gunman from behind. A stray shot from the gunman's hunting rifle gave the Cobra anti-terrorist police squad their signal to attack. They shot the 35-year-old Yugoslav dead. However, some of the patients were slightly injured as the police stormed the surgery.

### Mr Huang urges Danes to oppose aggression

From Christopher Follett Copenhagen, June 17  
Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese Foreign Minister, has urged the Danes to oppose armed aggression and defend world peace.  
"Dark clouds are hanging over the globe and peace in many parts of the world has been undermined", Mr Huang said last night in a speech at a state banquet here given in his honour by Mr Kjeld Olesen, the Danish Foreign Minister.  
In his speech, at the end of the first day of his three-day official visit to Denmark, Mr Huang added: "We need a peaceful international environment, but a number of independent states have fallen victim to armed aggression and occupation and countries following a policy of peace are being subjected to serious military threat. An urgent task facing us is to oppose aggression and defend world peace."  
According to Foreign Ministry sources, the afternoon talks between the two

foreign ministers concentrated on the crises in Afghanistan, Kampuchea and the Middle East, the North-South dialogue and relations between Denmark in particular and the European Community in general and China.  
The sources said that Sino-Soviet relations were also broached during the four-hour talks, with Mr Huang calling for more resolution against the Soviet Union and warning against that country's policies as exemplified in the intervention in Afghanistan.  
Today, Mr Huang had talks with Mr Anker Joergensen, the Danish Prime Minister, before leaving on a strenuous tour of Danish agricultural and industrial plants.  
Mr Huang has urged Denmark to assist China in its modernization plans, particularly in the fields of industry, agriculture and electronics.  
Mr Huang, who spent last week on official visits to Sweden and Norway, leaves Denmark on Thursday for a three-day visit to Bonn.

### Check on 'Last Supper'

From Our Own Correspondent Rome, June 17  
Signor Oddo Biasini, the Italian Minister for Culture and the Environment, today called a series of meetings in the next two weeks in Rome and Milan to examine the reported deterioration in Leonardo da Vinci's painting, "The Last Supper".  
Depending on the findings of experts at the meetings, the minister said, he could consider immediate action.

The fading masterpiece, in the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie in Milan, is open to visitors as usual. The assistant superintendent on duty said recent reports of fresh damage were exaggerated. There was no new crack, but recently a glass detector placed in an existing crack in the rear of the wall carrying the fresco had broken. This, in his view, was probably due to traffic vibration, although further study was evidently necessary.

### grows as French taste for horses

urray 17  
Horse butchers are in vogue in France. The use of horse meat in the country has risen 15 per cent in the last year and they fear it will drop to zero by 1985. A conference here yesterday blamed the media, and not the horse, for the rise in consumption. It showed that the horse is a journey in a broken down car, in which some have been killed by thieves, turned to cannibalism, and animal protection has been redoubling signs against the use of horse meat. The effect has been to fall in consumption.

Connoisseurs claim the meat from these animals is much inferior—a further reason for the fall in consumption.  
The import of large quantities of horsemeat into France is a relatively recent phenomenon. Until 1950, domestic producers could keep pace with demand, but the mechanization of farms since then has meant that the French "stable" has fallen from about 2,500,000 animals 30 years ago to about 350,000 today.  
The 800 horse butchers, abattoir hands and transporters in conference yesterday passed a motion calling on the Ministry of Agriculture to use its influence to stop news which "under the cover of protecting animals, has allowed untrue interpretations on the supply of horses".  
M René Val, president of the importers' group, said that French breeders, who wanted to see imports limited so that they could sell their own animals, were behind the campaign. "We would like to help French breeding, but only on condition that it can meet demand", he said.  
Bardot fine: A Marseille court today fined Brigitte Bardot, the actress, and two weekly magazines, *Paris-Match* and *VSD*, 2,000 francs (£208) for defamation of Professor Henri Sarrles, director of the National Institute of Health and Medical Research.  
The case arose from an interview with Mlle Bardot published in the magazines in which she accused the professor of being a "torturer who made dogs suffer for his fame". A defence witness, Dr Jacques Kalmar, said he had visited the laboratories and found that "in this confined space the animals were suffering".  
He went on: "We noted nine cases of dogs in distress. The research of Professor Sarrles means nothing since the results are false due to the state of the animals".  
Professor Bernard Cristo, a Health Ministry inspector, said that his visit to the laboratory had shown that nothing was being done in contravention of the penal code. Professor Sarrles agreed that the dogs had had their vocal chords cut "to stop the animals from barking, not from pain, but at each noise that they hear near the kennel, especially at night".

### ute from Britain to ro of the Resistance

Own Correspondent 17  
The quiet white silk scarf was today in the Pantheon, resting place of France's greatest men, ceremony over which said Hibbert, the ambassador, had been preside.  
In the white scarf Moulin, Prefect of order of the French and fond admirer who died in 1943 on board a train to a concentration camp.  
Marin, the last surviving French Resistance fighter, was today in the Pantheon, resting place of France's greatest men, ceremony over which said Hibbert, the ambassador, had been preside.  
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of that event, Sir Reginald said it was "a particular honour that, given these special overtones, I as a British voice, speaking as the British representative in France, should be invited to pay tribute to Jean Moulin, to the French internal resistance."  
Jean Moulin, he said, "kept alive the soul of France on the soil of France." Although there were many at the time who thought it was more important to preserve institutions and their relative continuity, Jean Moulin and those who worked with him rightly saw that it was more important to preserve the spirit of the French people, to assert their freedom and independence in defiance of the invader and occupier.  
The Ambassador said that in honouring Jean Moulin "we salute also the members of the French internal resistance and all the Free French who kept alive the spirit of France and fought alongside Britain, the United States and other allied countries".  
The underlying theme of the Ambassador's address was, in fact, that in spite of present arguments France had "re-established herself again in peace, not simply as our ally but also nowadays as our partner".

## "Energy crisis?"

## What energy crisis?"

As Britain becomes self-sufficient in oil, the energy crisis may seem comfortably remote. Such complacency is dangerous.

North Sea self-sufficiency won't last forever. And unless new fields are found and developed, it will barely outlast the decade. Meanwhile, the nation's oil consumption is a moving target: the faster UK demand rises, the harder it will be to keep up with.

So it's as important as ever to use oil efficiently. That means using substitutes for oil wherever possible — burning more coal, for example, in industry and power generation.

It means concentrating oil on the jobs it does best; as transport fuel, chemical feedstock and lubricant. That's why Mobil is investing over £200 million at its Essex refinery to increase by 60 per cent the petrol that can be made from each barrel of crude.

It also means developing and investing in alternative energy sources, to begin the transition away from society's present oil dependence.

But efficiency and innovation alone won't keep the crisis at bay. Britain must find and develop more of its own oilfields. The Government's proposal to release 90 more areas for exploration should be just the start of a concerted and consistent policy for further North Sea development. A second generation of North Sea fields is essential to ensure that Britain's energy self-sufficiency doesn't become a thing of the past.

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## OVERSEAS

## Mr Lule says he will not meet Uganda's conditions for return

From Charles Harrison  
Nairobi, June 17

Mr Yusef Lule, who was President of Uganda for 68 days last year, was unable to return to Uganda as he had planned today. Speaking to journalists after spending seven hours at Nairobi airport, he said he was unable to meet the conditions which the ruling Military Commission in Uganda had laid down for his return.

He said Mr Paulo Mwangi, chairman of the commission, wanted him to deny statements which he had made after he was ousted last year, and to disown statements made by Ugandan politicians who supported him.

"If I renounced those statements it would mean I approve of the present policies of Tanzania in Uganda — and I don't," he said.

Mr Lule had been waiting at the airport for a statement by Kampala that he could return.

Earlier, Mr Mwangi said in the capital that Mr Lule did not need permission to fly back. But he said the commission had rejected requests that everyone accompanying Mr Lule would be immune from arrest.

Kampala was seething with excitement as thousands of people thronged the route along which Mr Lule was to have travelled from Entebbe airport. Celebrations in advance of his arrival had begun at the end of the week.

Members of the Baganda tribe in particular making no secret of their support for Mr Lule — and continued in spite of the reported killing of more than 20 Lule supporters by soldiers.

Business in the Ugandan capital came to a virtual halt today as workers left their posts to join the crowds which gathered to welcome Mr Lule. He was to have travelled from Entebbe airport to the Anglican Cathedral at Namirembe.

When the time for his arrival passed, some of the crowd dispersed, but others remained as conflicting rumours about the reasons for the delay spread. Radio Uganda had announced the timetable for Mr Lule's return today, but had not added that he was still waiting in Nairobi.

He said here that he was returning to Uganda as a citizen, as a former president, and as a member of the Democratic Party. There is no doubt, however, that he expects to be chosen as his party's candidate for the Ugandan presidency at the party's conference in Kampala on Thursday.

Delegates have started arriving for the conference.

Mr Lule told *The Times* here yesterday that he had requested assurances from Kampala on his safety in Uganda, and had asked for permission to return. He said: "I did not leave the country voluntarily (last year), and I must get clearance to go back."

Today, after considering statements by Mr Mwangi, he said he thought that President Nyerere of Tanzania had instructed Mr Mwangi to lay down preconditions which he (Mr Lule) could not meet.

He expressed concern at the effect these events would have on the people waiting in Uganda for his return. "I hope there will not be bloodshed," he said.

He added: "Today is a day of disappointment for these people. I am disappointed. I cannot go home. This is entirely unexpected. Although my body is here, my soul is with them."

After Mr Lule was ousted last year there were riots and business came almost to a halt in and around Kampala. Demonstrators erected roadblocks and markets were empty because no supplies were taken from the countryside to Kampala.

Last year's demonstrations were mainly in the area of the former Kingdom of Buganda, which has a population of about three million, a quarter of the country's total.

The Military Commission in Uganda today gave the first news of Mr Lule's return. It announced that he was "safe and in good health". Living in a furnished house with servants and security guards.

The announcement did not disclose whether Mr Lule was being held, but said he could receive visitors, including members of his family, could choose his food, and had access to reading matter, radio and television.

The announcement, broadcast by Radio Uganda, said Mr Lule was being held until allegations of his involvement in illegal monetary transactions and other irregularities had been investigated. If he was cleared, he would be able to leave the country.

Three political parties are now campaigning hard for the elections: The Uganda People's Congress, led by Dr Milton Obote, the former President, who returned from exile in January; the Democratic Party, whose acting chairman is Mr Paul Ssemogerere, a veteran politician; and the newly-formed Uganda Patriotic Movement, led by Mr Yusef Lule, chairman of the ruling Military Commission.

## Husain visit is not seen as entry to Camp David

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, June 17

King Hussein of Jordan arrived at the White House this morning for talks with President Carter that officials here insist will not lead to Jordan participating in the Palestinian autonomy talks.

Mr Carter said last week that he will use all the power of persuasion he has to induce King Hussein to take part in the peace process, but officials say that they do not expect any startling breakthrough this week.

King Hussein used to come to Washington every year, a habit that was broken when President Sadat of Egypt went to Israel and signed the peace treaty with Israel. Despite strong American pressure, Jordan has refused to support the treaty, or to take the place reserved to it in the Camp David agreements on the negotiations for Palestinian autonomy.

The King was welcomed by the President with full honours on the south lawn of the White House. In short speeches, both men mentioned differences between the two governments and said that they shared a firm commitment to peace.

President Carter said: "As is the case with free, independent nations, there are sometimes some differences of approach about how to deal with tense crises." He went on to say that American differences with Jordan were not over objectives but over the best route to peace.

King Hussein said "there is much we share and regardless of the differences of outlook and approach, we are trying to achieve the same objective. We do believe that there is a firm commitment on the part of both our governments to resolve the problems" in the Middle East.

The King's talks with American officials, beginning with President Carter this morning, will last for two days. There is a state dinner at the White



King Hussein of Jordan and President Carter during the White House arrival ceremonies yesterday. With them (from left) are: Prince Faisal, Prince Abdullah, Queen Nur and Mrs Rosalynn Carter.

House tonight, the King is having a working lunch with Mr Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State, tomorrow, and will make a speech to the National Press Club on Thursday.

In an interview with *The Times* in April, the King expressed deep pessimism about the course of events in the Middle East since the Camp David agreements were signed in September, 1978. He said the area was in a state of turmoil, confusion, a state of growing anger, and fast approaching a time when hope would finally be lost.

He denounced the Camp David agreement again, saying that it was an error to ignore the Palestinian issue. He said that Camp David gave Israel time to "alter the shape of reality to the point where the obstacles in the way of any real at-

tempt to find a lasting solution would be monumental". Nothing that has happened since then can have changed his mind. In the same interview, he called on the European nations to pursue the idea of amending United Nations Resolution 242 to give room for the Palestinians' right to self-determination some way in that direction, though not as far as he wanted and would not encourage him to change his opposition to the Camp David formula.

The autonomy negotiations between Israel, Egypt and the United States, which should have been concluded by May 26, were adjourned by the Egyptians shortly before the Egyptian summit in the Camp David formula.

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next month in an attempt to get the talks restarted. The State Department spokesman said yesterday that "there is no-one in this town who expects Jordan to join the Camp David process as a result of this visit."

He said the talks between King Hussein and American officials would be a full exchange of views, not just on Camp David, and in his well-known remarks President Carter mentioned wider political and strategic problems facing the region.

The United States has supplied Jordan with arms over the years though not on so lavish a scale as Egypt and Saudi Arabia. It is expected that King Hussein will raise the matter, again facing America with the dilemma of whether to supply countries still hostile

to Israel with weapons that could be used against Israel. The Saudis and Egyptians are both pressing the Americans for more offensive weapons. President Sadat is no longer content with the F4 fighters he was given in 1978, and the Saudis have just asked to buy equipment which would extend the range of their F15s.

They were allowed to buy 60 of these aircraft in 1978, after a long and acrimonious dispute in Congress, during which Israel's friends argued that these most advanced weapons should not be given to its enemies. One of the conditions of the sale was that the aircraft would be based far from Israel's borders and another that they would not be supplied with extra fuel tanks and bomb racks. Their range would thus be limited to about 450 miles.

## Jewish slum dwellers establish illegal settlement in protest

From Christopher Walker  
Jerusalem, June 17

The Israeli government is facing a political and security challenge from a Jewish settlement which has sprung up on a barren hillside on the southern outskirts of Jerusalem.

Illegally established nine days ago, the settlement is inhabited by 40 families of Jewish slum dwellers who are using novel tactics to try to force the Government to provide much-needed housing in Israel instead of diverting its scarce funds to settlements in the occupied territories.

By early tonight, attempts to mediate a peaceful evacuation appeared to have failed and there were fears of a confrontation between the settlers and the security forces.

Israel radio reported that police reinforcements had been brought into the city in preparation for a move against the settlement, which is on land owned by the Israel Lands Administration. At the site, groups of settlers huddled around transistor radios and claimed that hundreds of supporters

from slum areas had pledged assistance to resist eviction. "We intend to stay here and fight. We have fought for Israel in two wars and received nothing in return — so this has become our battlefield now," Mr Joseph Belevy, aged 33, a Moroccan Jew, said. "We came here from North Africa to start a new life, but the Israeli Government still treats us like blacks."

Unshaven and looking tired, Mr Belevy added: "As a sign of our contempt for the Government's policies, 30 of the families have decided that if nothing is done soon to enable us to buy homes we will convert to Christianity to emphasize our protest. Many of the men and women are also planning to return their Israeli identity cards and their army recruitment cards."

The 80 adult protesters are Sephardic or Oriental Jews who constitute more than 50 per cent of the country's population. Support from Oriental Jews was the main factor which brought Mr Menachem Begin to power in 1977.

This afternoon I counted at least three men in Israeli Army uniform among the squatters and was told that there were others. "Many of us have guns, so we are not really afraid of the police," said one.

The squatters have adopted tactics similar to those used by the right-wing Gush Munim group to set up settlements on land seized from the Arabs in 1967. These settlements are proving a drain on Israel's unhealthy economy.

The new settlement, named Ohel Morey, was carefully planned. Recruits with useful trades were chosen and the settlement was set up under cover of darkness.

"This land has sat here unused for 32 years. We want to bring home to the world the fact that the Government is neglecting its own people," Mr Ronnie Elouz, aged 25, said. Jews abroad should know the money they sent here goes only to the rich.

Much of the money to set up the settlement was provided by Mr Elato Sharon, a millionaire member of the Knesset.

## Guards commander resigns in Iran power struggle

From Tony Alloway  
Tehran, June 17

The commander of Iran's most powerful internal security force resigned today, in what appeared to be a new round of the struggle over who should control the country's revolutionary organizations.

Mr Abu Sharif, appointed commander of the Pasdaran, or Revolutionary Guards corps, by President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr a month ago, blamed "monopolism, sectarianism and existing tendencies" for his decision. A spokesman for the President's office said later that so far the resignation, had not been accepted.

The move came after extreme criticism of the Revolutionary Guards for their intervention in clashes between a radical and fundamentalist Muslims at a political rally in Tehran last Thursday. One person was shot dead and hundreds injured.

The Interior Ministry said the ordinary police were responsible for security and the guards should not have intervened. The guards said they were trying to prevent the demonstrators from attacking the occupied American Embassy nearby.

At a special ceremony marking "Pasda Day" outside the embassy yesterday, a message from Ayatollah Khomeini ordered the guards to obey the President, who is their commander in chief, as a religious duty.

But sources today reported differences between Mr Sharif, whose real name is Abbas

Zamani, and other corps commanders over the organization's administration. The differences appeared to boil down to the influence exerted by the Islamic Republican Party (IRP), which is strongly opposed to the President, in the organization.

Many members of the corps are affiliated to the "Crusaders of the Islamic Revolution", a group regarded as the military wing of the IRP.

In his decree appointing Mr Sharif commander, the President said it was the result of the almost unanimous vote of other corps commanders. The decree ordered him to "put an end to group confrontations which have frustrated everybody."

But a Tehran newspaper today quoted an unnamed Revolutionary Guard as denying the President's claim of a vote. "There was no voting and that is why Abu Sharif has not been able to reach agreement with other commanders," he said.

Control of the Pasdaran is of crucial importance in Iran's power struggle. Formed after the revolution, from men fanatically loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini, the corps is responsible for much of the country's internal security, including the constant battle against "counter revolution".

The Army and police, distrustful hangers-on from the previous regime, suffer from low morale and have been badly damaged by successive purges. Mr Sharif is credited with much of the work of organizing and training the corps, learning on his experiences in Lebanon as a guerrilla with the Shia Amal group.

## Egypt ready to retaliate if Libyans make a move

From Our Correspondent  
Cairo, June 17

Egypt reimposed martial law along its frontier with Libya today in what President Sadat said was a preventive measure "after a saboteur's attempt to assassinate Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader."

The 390-member Egyptian Parliament approved the President's proposal for martial law today. Western diplomats saw

this as an indication that Egypt's armed forces would retaliate strongly to any Libyan act they considered provocative.

Mr Sadat told reporters in Alexandria that no incidents had occurred on the Libya-Egypt border so far, but his decision was prompted by a recent Gaddafi speech which referred to Libyan guns pointed at Egypt.

## Executions a puzzle for Afghans

Continued from page 1

broken-backed Government now that the President has taken such savage action against his party opponents. The division within the People's Party — between Mr Karmal's Parcham supporters and the Khalq members who once rallied around the deposed President Hafizullah Amin — has reached the stage where some ministers are said to be in imminent danger of their lives.

Mr Karmal has ordered the execution of 13 former Khalq functionaries and there are many more prisoners in the Poleshchani prison who could meet the same fate in the coming weeks. The 13 men were sentenced to play only minor roles in President Amin's undoubtedly brutal regime: Mr Sidiq Alauddin, for example, was President Amin's Planning Minister, and Mr Saifullah Sahrai was merely in charge of "Border Affairs". Both were charged with "hatching conspiracies against the state".

But others destined to face the firing squad were security policemen in President Amin's Secret Service, men for whom

few will shed tears in Kabul. Yet what has astonished Afghans is the cynicism of the executions. For the one man held by the population to be directly responsible for many of the brutalities of the Amin Government is Mr Assadullah Sawari, the present Deputy Prime Minister, who (though one should not say so too loudly in Kabul these days) used to be head of President Amin's Secret Service.

Like his former colleagues, whom he helped to convict, Mr Sawari is a Khalq member who once believed that the revolutionary path laid down by the Afghanistans' first socialist dictator. Yet he now holds the second most important post in the country, ostensible proof that the old rift between Parcham and Khalq members has been healed.

It is a pretty conundrum for the Afghan people to sort out, and perhaps for those Tajikistan party officials as well. One theory is that Mr Sawari is the only man able to hold the allegiance of the old Khalq

supporters of President Amin on the ground that he has enough evidence to expose them as "anti-revolutionary" if they do not obey Mr Karmal's orders. Others believe that the Russian ambassador in Mr Sawari's retention as a possible alternative to Mr Karmal if the President can maintain his control no longer.

If division can be measured by the increasing exhortations to unity by the official media, the Afghanistans' Government's problems are serious enough. It was not by chance that Saturday night's announcement of the impending execution of the three former ministers was followed by martial music and a man's voice repeating over and over again: "No power on earth can overcome the unity of the party."

The irony is that the 13 sentenced men have not been seen alive for many months and popular suspicion is that they were put before a firing squad weeks ago. When they are released, Miss Daniel will have to serve in the armed forces for the regulation two-year period.

The judge said he was not imposing a stiffer sentence because the law enacted by the Knesset was a "temptation" to women wishing to avoid military service an encouragement to them to make false declarations.

Until recently women claiming military service conflicted with their religious principles and to appear before boards and testify that their claims were genuine. According to Defence Ministry statistics about a quarter of women conscripted obtained exemption.

But the ultra orthodox Agudat Yisrael Party called the boards were hostile to religious girls and had sometimes trapped them with tricky questions. After the 1977 parliamentary elections, when the party's support was vital to enable Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, to set up a government coalition, the party's conditions for joining the government included abolition of the recruitment boards.

Under the reform enacted the following year, women could obtain automatic exemption by declaring before a judge that military service was incompatible with their religious convictions. They also had to declare they ate only kosher food and refrained from Sabbath travel.

Judge Haim Dvorin, in passing sentence, noted the inequity of some women attending college and starting jobs while others who served long years of study and income.

Mr Eliahu Lodsky, representing Miss Daniel, pleaded that his client was not a habitual criminal and should not be sent to jail. But the judge said the sentence had to be deterrent.

Miss Daniel said in her defence that she had not intended to drive on the Sabbath, but on the night she was caught she had been feeling depressed and a girlfriend had persuaded her to do so.

## Joyride on Sabbath puts call-up dodger in jail

From Moshe Brilliant  
Tel Aviv, June 17

A Russian Jew who obtained exemption from military service on religious grounds but was later caught on a Sabbath eve joyride, was jailed for six months today.

Gila Daniel, aged 20, was convicted of fraudulently obtaining exemption from compulsory military service.

Her Sabbath eve indiscretion was witnessed by a private detective engaged by the Army's recruitment office who camped outside her home. He saw her get into the light of a cigarette, both flagrant transgressions of Sabbath religious restrictions. As she turned her smiling face toward the car window, a flashbulb popped and the evidence was recorded.

Miss Daniel, a clerk employed by a trade union sick fund, had obtained her exemption in 1978 after declaring before a magistrate that she was religious, refrained from Sabbath travel and observed the dietary laws.

Judge Haim Dvorin sentenced her to 18 months in jail, 12 of them suspended. When she is released, Miss Daniel will have to serve in the armed forces for the regulation two-year period.

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## Tear gas used by police near Cape Town

From Michael Legman  
Johannesburg, June 17

Police used tear-gas grenades to disperse hundreds of people building barricades in coloured areas near Cape Town today, while foreign journalists were barred from black townships across South Africa after two days of widespread disturbances.

In another development, security police detained three white students on charges of being involved in the disturbances. One of them was Mr Andrew Borawe, president of the National Union of South African students and the son of an opposition member of Parliament — *Agence France Presse*.

Two officials of the Space Research Corporation in Vermont were sentenced yesterday to a year in prison, each of which was suspended, for breaking the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa.

They had pleaded guilty to supplying the South Africans with 53,000 long-range howitzer shells, plus bombs, radar vans and technological equipment. Much of it was shipped via Canada and Antigua, a British colony in the Caribbean.

The value of the arms sold was estimated at \$50m (£21m).

The corporation, has now been charged with the charges, in the case of 100 for filling.

The officials are Dr Gerald Bull, of the corporation, and Gregory Rodgers, a Canadian. Dr Bull is a former American, is a ro

Allegations against search states in 19 ber of that year "Panorama" pro-casting investigation the company's sei

world-wide concern over hijackings of that period, the Soviet authorities staged a show trial, sentencing most of the participants to prison terms of 10 to 15 years and condemning two of them — Edward Kuznetsov and Mark Dymshitz — to death. The death sentences were later commuted to 15-year prison terms, and last year, both Mr Kuznetsov and Mr Dymshitz were among the seven released and flown to America.

Mr Akhman's chief mission in London is to draw attention to this "anomaly and to highlight the tragedy of each of Josef Mendeleevich, whose health has been undermined by nine years imprisonment in strict regime camps and prisons, like Vladimir and Chistopol.

## Jail after £21m breach UN arms embargo

From Michael Legman  
New York, June 17

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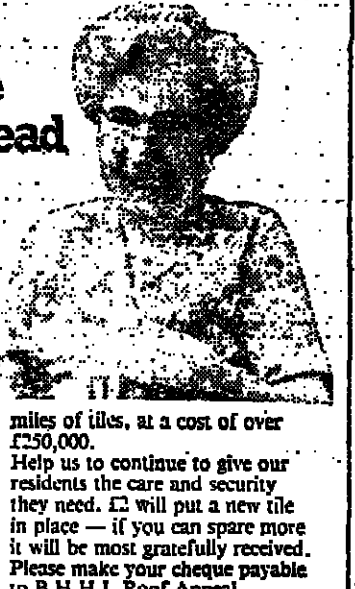
For over six years now he has been deprived of visits, and for the past 18 months even letters from his family have been stopped. The aim, it seems, is to isolate him from any form of aid, and to undermine his health.

Also being held in the Mendeleevich are zheniks and Yuri — only two non-Jews passed in the arrest. In the case of non-Jews, Mr Akhman's motive for holding them was to sow suspicion between the different ties and encourage them. As for Mr Akhman, he could be to make of him and discou

## If Jean is to have a roof over her head - we need all the help we can get

The British Home and Hospital for Incapables was built 90 years ago to provide specialist care and attention for patients with progressive and incurable illnesses. It has fulfilled its objectives magnificently over these years thanks to the generosity of a wide circle of kind friends. For it receives no Government aid.

Now, against a background of constantly rising running costs, we find we have to replace the whole of our roof, some sixteen



miles of tiles, at a cost of over £250,000. Help us to continue to give our residents the care and security they need. £2 will put a new tile in place — if you can spare more it will be most gratefully received. Please make your cheque payable to B.H.H.I. Roof Appeal.

**BH.H.I. Roof Appeal**  
More than a hospital — much more than a 'Home'  
PATRON: HM QUEEN ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN MOTHER  
The British Home and Hospital for Incapables, Crown Lane, Streatham, London SW16 6JL.

## French cooperation over New Hebrides

From Ian Murray  
Paris, June 17

France has decided off to the sending troops to the New Hebrides, a "regrettable mission" and to work towards a negotiated solution of the problems of the New Hebrides.

Mr Paul Dijoud, Minister responsible for overseas territories, said a briefing exclusively for the French press that "great hope" that the troops would not be sent to force a settlement since they were islands France embarrased Britain on their withdrawal morally they should be sent against France.

Mr Dijoud said that to contact Mr Pate British opposition to the French position was a friendly meeting towards the peaceful solution of the problem.

While M. Dijoud hoped that the New Hebrides could be kept a great deal of work to be done if the islands were out.

Until they were there was no question of agreeing to the date. "We can handle like Pontius just walk out and peoples", he said, and responsibility of they had to be cer would leave a pea behind them and might soon have military help again.

In an effort to snare the New Hebrides, Mr Dijoud has message for the is to be read out in the morning.

Robert, the French Commissioner, called it, while lining French disapproval of the arrival of the ma-Father Walter Li of the islands' of the moderate and the moderate.</



RSEAS

# The joy among the first 500 Khmer refugees in repatriation trek into Kampuchea

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og, Thailand, June 17  
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Boy and pet duck too: scene at Khao I Dang refugee camp as the repatriation to Kampuchea gets under way.

room for doubt in the minds of these poor farmers and peasants, who make up 60 per cent of the 130,000 camp population, as to whether they had a choice.  
For three or four days after the announcement of the repatriation programme a loudspeaker van toured the camp declaring in Khmer: "Don't dream that you have a chance of being settled in third countries. It's time for you to go back." The broadcast promised they would find peace in Kampuchea and that they would be given rice, clothes and cooking utensils before they left.  
But it did not quite work out like that. Most of the refugees who left today took only the rice they had managed to save.  
Most going back were of poor ethnic Khmer stock with little education, very little money and no connections outside the country which are essential for resettlement in third countries.  
From interviews with refugees conducted by *The Times* the decision to return was born of desperation to see family members again, or to see Kampuchea once more or out of economic necessity to take the opportunity to resume trading on the border.  
The chances are, however, that some at least will go into new refugee camps inside Kampuchea for refugees "from the enemy side". According to a Khmer intellectual in the camp such people in the past have been separated from the rest of society and not allowed to work.  
Most probably, despite the hard-line statements from both Ranoi and Phnom Penh, this first wave of refugees will be allowed to make its way back with no more than usual hazards.  
Things may well be different tomorrow when the first refugees return from a second refugee holding camp at Sa Kaeo. It has been plain from the start that a main element of the Thai repatriation policy was to try to get more fighters into the field against the Vietnamese.

## English teacher retold tales of Asia to young guards ies from BBC helped avoid execution

own Correspondent  
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to say so, such bureaucratic niceties do not carry quite the same weight eight miles from the same Kampuchean border, with the prospect of forcible repatriation to a country where he will certainly be killed. Nor does Mr Kassi have a very high opinion of governments at the moment.  
The last government in his own country only missed liquidating him because of his skill in retelling stories heard on the BBC World Service. Last year the Thai Government moved him and his family, including his mother of 75, back to Kampuchea from a remote part by firing M16 rifles. They spent five days, about 500 miles through the centre of Kampuchea and one new-born baby later, the family struggled back across the border into Thailand and the Khao I Dang refugee camp. And the British Council complains that Mr Kassi does not have a government.  
Mr Kassi and about 500 other educated Khmers in the Khao I Dang camp represent almost all that remains of the elite of the Khmer people and for them, whether they have a government or not, the only hope is to get out to a third country. If they went back to Kampuchea, which none of them wants to do, they would face disaster.  
As Mr Kassi put it: "If we go back we will see our immediate death. Heng Samrin and the Vietnamese will never accept us because they consider us traitors and spies."  
"The Khmer Rouge will crush our bones immediately. On their black list already, and the Khmer Serai (right wing nationalists) will also kill me because I have refused to help them."  
Apart from anything else Mr Kassi would like the chance to repay his debt to the BBC: "They saved my life by giving me English knowledge and storytelling skill. I can never forget that. Wherever I am I think of the BBC."  
After his arrest, Mr Kassi was taken to a prison in Kach Rothe, about 20 miles from Phnom Penh, where he became friendly with the youngest of the teenage Khmer Rouge soldiers detailed to guard them. He told them stories. Each night the young guard would come and ask him to tell them a story, stories he told from memory that he had heard on the BBC World Service in a series called *Stories from Asia*. He even remembers the title of the first in the series: "The Siamese Cat".  
Night after night the two soldiers who happened to be on night duty came to listen to their favourites: "The Ungrateful Son", "The Crow and the Crocodile", or "The Eagle and the Buffalo". It became a routine. They would come and wake him and for an hour he would tell stories. For half an hour he would have food to eat and then he would have half an hour's sleep before the next detail came on.  
Then the soldiers heard that the camp was to be "cleared" of its 37 inmates because 17 new prisoners were coming. The young guard said: "Let's get him out because we need him. He's very good at telling stories."  
They slipped him out round the back of the hut and hid him.  
"For me the BBC is god, they saved me. Nothing else could have saved me. I would like to work for them if I got the chance." Mr Kassi said. There's no place in Kampuchea for me now. And besides, his wife, Pularith, is expecting their third child.

## Seoul names 329 with a fortnight to give up

From Jacqueline Rediff  
Seoul, June 17

South Korea's martial law authorities announced today that 329 people, including two members of Parliament, were on a wanted list and had until the end of the month to give themselves up.  
Most of the people on the list were students who were allegedly involved in the massive campus demonstrations last month. Twenty men, the suspected ringleaders of the student demonstrations, already carry a 1m won (about £720) price on their heads.  
General Lee Hui Song, the martial law commander, said the people on the new list would be treated more leniently if they gave themselves up within the next 13 days. But he warned students who did not come forward in the "surrender period" that they would be expelled from their universities or colleges. He gave no further details of the penalties those on the wanted list were likely to incur.  
Of the 26 people detained when nation-wide martial law was declared on May 17, 16 are still held. None of the eight journalists arrested last week has so far been released.  
The new list includes Mr Lee Yong Hee, a deputy of the opposition New Democratic Party (NDP), who is wanted on suspicion of subversive activities, and Mr Oh Chi Sung, former deputy of the Democratic Republican Party (DRP). Mr Oh is accused of abusing his political powers in order to smash conservative professors. The same reason was given by the martial law command for the detention of Mr Kim Jong Pil, the DRP leader.  
In addition to the 276 students and two members of Parliament, the new wanted list names 14 politicians, eight university professors, two journalists and two clergymen.  
The son, chief secretary and a number of associates of Mr Kim Dae Jung, the well-known dissident and one-time presidential candidate, are also included in the list. Mr Kim was one of the first to be arrested on May 17 and has been formally accused of financing student leaders, inciting riots and having Communist North Korean sympathies.  
The authorities claimed that most people on the list were suspected of having played important roles in last month's student demonstrations. Others were suspected of anti-government activities, of spreading subversive literature, of being connected with the recent popular uprising in the southern town of Kwangju and of controlling disturbances from "behind the scenes".  
The martial law command also announced today that 81 people had been provisionally charged in a court martial with leading miners in a violent riot last April. The miners, demanding wage increases, staged a riot at South Korea's largest privately-owned coal mine, near the eastern town of Seokbuk, which resulted in the death of one policeman and many injuries.

Brother with law  
Bogotá, June 17.—A brother of General Luis Camacho Leyva, Colombia's Defence Minister, was arrested by military intelligence agents who found more than 2lb of cocaine in his suitcase.

## Japan's military role a key election issue

From Peter Hazelhurst  
Tokyo, June 17

The world's second largest industrial democracy will take no significant step either to the left or right when up to 80 million Japanese voters go to the polls on Sunday to elect new Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament.  
This is the finding of the country's latest opinion poll which indicates that the average voter will opt for moderation and a broad coalition government will be formed if Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party fails to secure a majority.  
The poll, conducted by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK), indicates that the sudden death of Mr Masayoshi Ohira, the Prime Minister, might nudge the emboldened conservatives back into office in their own right on a vote of sympathy.  
Although the poll indicates that 45 per cent of the electorate still supports the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, the election will probably reflect a deep-seated urge towards moderate political change.  
The survey goes on to show that most Japanese would like to see an end to three decades of conservative rule if it can be replaced by a centre of the broad coalition government, comprised of the Liberal Democratic Party, the Japanese Socialist Party (DSP) and the Komeito, the political wing of the neo-Buddhist sect, the Soka Gakai.  
Only 10 per cent of those questioned said they would prefer to see the ruling conservatives replaced by an alliance of the Japanese Socialist Party, the Komeito and the DSP. An alternative alliance of the Japanese Socialist Party (the country's second largest political force) and the Communist Party was supported by only 4.5 per cent of the electorate, NHK declared.  
The first concrete plans for a coalition government were mooted yesterday when Mr Ryo-saku Sasaki, the leader of the DSP, said he was willing to enter into a national coalition government with the conservatives.  
The respected Japanese newspaper, *Yomiuri Shimbun*, reported today that leaders of the DSP met members of the conservative hierarchy in secret last night.  
Today Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, a conservative leader who

could emerge out of a power struggle as Japan's new Prime Minister, claimed that an alliance between the DSP and the Liberal Democrats would provide Japan with strong government.  
In recent weeks Japan's three non-communist opposition groups have made vain attempts to forge the basis of an alliance which might replace the conservatives in office. But in each case the proposed left-wing alliance has foundered on sharp differences over the future of Japan's security pact with the United States and the shape of Japan's armed forces, euphemistically described as the self-defence forces.  
In sharp contrast to the policies of other opposition groups, the Japan Socialist Party has called for the abrogation of Japan's security treaty with the United States. The Socialists also want to disarm Japan's self-defence force under their policy of "unarmed neutrality".  
The Communist Party, the fourth political force in Parliament, stands by its policy of "armed neutrality". In other words the Communist Party is determined to end Japan's strong military and political ties with Washington, but at the same time Japan would retain its self-defence force at the existing level of 180,000 men.  
The more moderate DSP, which advocates strong ties with the West, is also closer to the Komeito and the ruling conservative camp on the question of defence.  
The delicate and emotional issue of defence harks back to the rise of Japan as an aggressive military power more than 40 years ago. Today the United States has attempted to persuade Japan to increase its spending on defence and the debate has emerged as a key issue.

The defence issues which confront Japan today are perhaps put more succinctly by a five miles away for foundries and some have moved. But there is resistance among foundry owners to a wholesale move and the process of re-locating foundries is expected to be a long one.  
Even if the power stations and foundries were moved, sited elsewhere there remains, in the view of those concerned for the Taj Mahal, another threat. About 20 miles north of Agra an oil refinery is being built which is expected to start working at the end of this year. For many months of the year the prevailing wind will carry emissions from the refinery towards Agra.

Having failed to get the refinery built in another place, the central government is now trying to ensure that the plant is fitted with equipment to prevent sulphur dioxide escaping in damaging quantities.  
The Indian Oil Corporation believes that sulphur dioxide levels will not be raised appreciably by preventing emissions and that safeguards will be adequate. The environmentalists are not satisfied and want an independent assessment of the pollution risk and the safeguards. Meanwhile, pollution monitoring equipment, a gift from Japan, has been installed at the Taj.  
"It is not just the refinery that poses a threat", Mr Chib said, "around it will grow ancillary industries which will cause pollution and the road to Agra will become more congested and polluted."  
"We know that the other side of the argument is that the area needs the jobs and economic growth that will be part of the refinery development. But I am afraid that consciousness of the environment in India is low."  
"With good planning we could have our industry and keep our treasures safe. The Heritage Society is drawing attention to the Taj because it is a world famous building but we also aim to make people more aware of threats to other architectural and art treasures, and to our wildlife and forests."

## Taj Mahal losing its sheen to pollution

From Trevor Fishlock  
Delhi, June 17

A campaign was launched today to stop pollution damage to the Taj Mahal. Acid from industrial gases is taking the shine off the dazzling white marble "tomb and garden".  
"There is a tragedy in the making as action is not taken quickly," said Mr Som Chib, vice-president of the Indian Heritage Society, recently formed to take up the cause of the Taj Mahal and other national treasures.  
"The Taj is not simply an Indian treasure, it is one of the glories of the world and more than a million people come to see it every year," Mr Chib said.

If we take preventive measures now we can stop it being disfigured. The damage being done is so far, on a relatively small scale, but the discolouring, pitting and coarse patches, especially on the upper levels, are a warning to us."  
The Taj Mahal, on the banks of the Jumna or Agra, about 120 miles south of Delhi, was built between 1630 and 1652 and is a king's memorial to a beloved wife. During the past 30 years there has been a growth of industry in Agra and damage to the Taj Mahal has been caused by sulphur dioxide.  
The main sources of air pollution in the city are two power stations about a mile from the memorial railway station. The yards where coal burning locomotives are employed and about 250 foundries.

In response to growing concern about disfiguring of the Taj and other beautiful buildings in Agra, the Government has decided that the locomotives should change from coal to diesel fuel and that the power stations should be moved further away. No date has been set.  
An area has been set aside five miles away for foundries and some have moved. But there is resistance among foundry owners to a wholesale move and the process of re-locating foundries is expected to be a long one.

Even if the power stations and foundries were moved, sited elsewhere there remains, in the view of those concerned for the Taj Mahal, another threat. About 20 miles north of Agra an oil refinery is being built which is expected to start working at the end of this year. For many months of the year the prevailing wind will carry emissions from the refinery towards Agra.

## Hongkong and China work together to halt exodus

From Richard Hughes  
Hongkong, June 17

Hongkong and Chinese security authorities are collaborating in a "co-ordinated" investigation of the shooting by Chinese gunboats of three Hongkong residents suspected of smuggling illegal immigrants into Hongkong.  
It is the first time that a Chinese naval vessel has shot to kill in such circumstances.  
Previously Chinese naval patrol vessels have fired only to warn, halt and turn back boats carrying illegal immigrants from Macau.  
In this incident, which occurred in the early hours of Sunday, two of the three Chinese on board a Hongkong speedboat near the China coast were killed by gunfire. The third, wounded in the chest and arm, managed to swim to a Hongkong island and told police he had been "accidentally injured".  
Hongkong authorities have identified the three residents, who had connections with a syndicate on the Chinese side of the border which Chinese security officials are now trying to track down. There is speculation that the Chinese may seek extradition of the survivor for trial in China, which would impose an embarrassing decision for Hongkong.

The People's Liberation Army has now been ordered to shoot suspected leaders of groups of escapees and firing is constantly heard at night on the Chinese side of the border. The number of deaths or casualties is not known, but according to unofficial reports reaching Hongkong, more than 500 illegal immigrants are being captured daily by the Chinese Army.  
Hongkong patrols are arresting and forcibly returning more than 270 refugees a day and it is estimated that at least the same number evade detection and find sanctuary with relatives, friends or criminal friends (secret societies) in Hongkong.  
In the first five months of this year, 26,874 were caught and returned. In the same period, the number of legal — but unwanted — immigrants, with approved exit visas, totalled 22,784.  
As previously reported, pressure is mounting inside Hongkong, and would undoubtedly be supported in China — for revocation of the continuing indulgent acceptance of illegal immigrants who manage to escape border capture, arrive in Hongkong and obtain residential identity cards.  
The exodus crisis, ironically, is strengthening the unofficial cooperation between China and Hongkong.

## Salvador

ador, June 17.—The nine murdered discovered today in a remote area, lengthen- ing the list of political violence in Salvador to more than 100.  
The murders involved the believed to have been by right-wing ex- The ninth was a killed in an attack reign Ministry.  
rios Ernesto Morales, nor Antonio Morales member of the ruling unced yesterday that joined the leftist liberation Forces. His José, joined the movement a few to.—Agence France-

## New life forms can be tethered to a patent

From Clive Cookson  
of The Times Higher Education Supplement  
Washington, June 17

New forms of life can be patented, the United States Supreme Court has ruled. The landmark decision is likely to give an important new stimulus to the commercialization of recombinant DNA research—or genetic engineering, as it is popularly known.  
The court decided yesterday by a 5-4 majority that the General Electric Company could patent a new strain of bacteria created to break down oil spills. It is genetically engineered to digest several different components of crude oil, unlike natural bacteria which can deal with at most one compound.  
The United States Patent Office had refused the company's application, on the ground that American patent laws do not specifically include

living organisms, except plant varieties. But the Supreme Court disagreed, holding that the law, which says any "manufacture" or "composition of nature" is patentable, should include all new forms of life.  
The Government had urged the court to reject General Electric's application and leave Congress to extend the patent laws to specifically defined categories of living things.  
The resolution of the General Electric case, which has followed a tortuous path through the federal courts since 1973, will open the way for the inventors of other new micro-organisms to be granted patents. Their applications have been piling up at the Patent Office, awaiting the Supreme Court's decision.  
Spokesmen for the rapidly growing biotechnology industry welcomed the ruling, saying that it would give them an in-

centive to accelerate their recombinant DNA research and its applications.  
Medicine is likely to be the first field to benefit. Commercial and academic laboratories throughout the United States are beginning to "splice" genes from humans into bacteria, which can then produce large quantities of potentially useful drugs such as insulin and interferon, the anti-viral (and probably anti-cancer) agent that everyone has suddenly become so excited about.  
Universities, which have filed several patents for the products of recombinant DNA research by their faculty members, were also pleased by the ruling. It could bring them a much-needed infusion of funds during a decade of austerity.  
But others expressed disquiet about the verdict, fearing that the profit motive might begin to exert too much influence on

the direction of basic research. There was also some concern that the considerations of safety might be neglected during the stampede to create new forms of life for use in medicine, agriculture, mining and the energy industries.  
Although most scientists now believe that the dangers of creating a deadly "super-bug" by genetic engineering were greatly overdrawn in the popular debate about recombinant DNA three or four years ago, not everyone agrees.  
It is possible, however, that the importance of the General Electric case has been exaggerated. The techniques of genetic engineering would have been patentable even if the Supreme Court had ruled the other way, and some experts believe that patenting specific new production methods may be more important commercially than patenting the actual organisms.

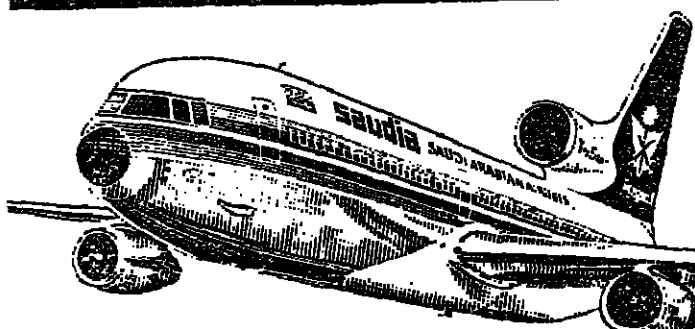
## Tripura villages stormed by tribesmen

Delhi, June 17.—Food riots broke out today in the troubled state of Tripura, north-east India, when thousands of tribesmen stormed villages in search of food, reports reaching here said.  
An estimated 40,000 Christian tribal people are believed to have gone into hiding in forests to evade arrest. Last week they were involved in clashes with settlers from Bangladesh that left at least 1,000 dead, thousands injured and 200,000 homeless.  
It was reported today that about 500 tribal people had been found starving and thou-

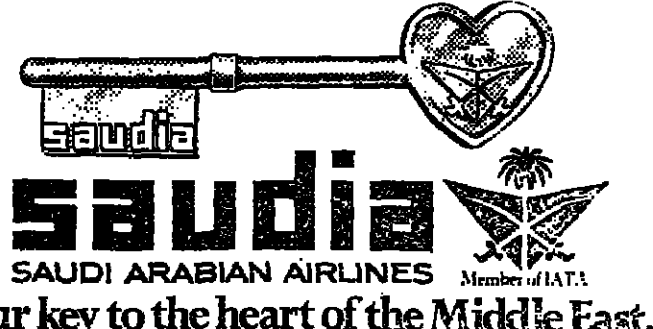
sands more were facing the same fate. *The Times of India* quoted Mr Nripen Chakraborty, Tripura's Chief Minister, as saying that the 500 people discovered starving were found in a forest area.  
The newspaper said many tribesmen and their families had been in the jungle for some days and could not have carried much food with them.  
Mr Chakraborty told reporters yesterday in the state capital of Agartala that he had appealed to the central Government to drop 1,000 tonnes of rice from aircraft to the tribespeople.

The *Times of India* said the Government was trying to win back their confidence, badly shaken by the violence. Tribal people form 30 per cent of the state's 1.5 million population. Immigrants from Bangladesh are in the majority.  
The newspaper said many Bengali-speaking settlers had refused to sell grain to tribespeople.  
Tribal militants have been blamed for the killings which came after a wave of anti-immigrant protests in north-east India. Agence France-Presse and Reuters.

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Law Report June 17 1980

## Court of Appeal

## Police cadets not entitled to claim for unfair dismissal

Wiltshire Police Authority v Wynne

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Waller and Lord Justice Dunn

A police cadet is not an "employee" within the meaning of section 30(1) of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, 1974, but a person being taught in the hope that he or she would become a member of the police force. Accordingly an industrial tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain a complaint of unfair dismissal brought by a police cadet before the completion of his 24-year service under the Police Act, 1964, and regulations made under it.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the Wiltshire Police Authority from the Employment Appeal Tribunal (Mr Justice Phillips) (The Times, February 22, 1979) which had affirmed an industrial tribunal and held in favour of an applicant, Miss Philippa Wynne, of Bournemouth, Dorsetshire, on a preliminary issue of law. She was entitled to bring a claim of unfair dismissal against the authority under the Act.

Mr Eldred Jenkins and Mr Richard Field for the police authority; Mr T. R. A. Morrison, QC, and Mr Paul Corbett for the applicant.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that Miss Wynne became a police cadet when she was 16 and was dismissed after less than two years. She applied to a Bristol industrial tribunal claiming that she had been unfairly dismissed. The preliminary point was whether the police authority was the employer of the applicant.

Miss Wynne was accepted in 1976. Her qualifications showed her as a promising young woman, with a level 10 level and playing all kinds of sports. The chief inspector of training in a letter to her father said that she would undergo cadet training until the age of 18, when, provided her training had been satisfactory, she would reappear as a probationary constable into the force.

Her training would be in two phases. During the first she would attend the College of Further Education at Dorchester for academic training on three days each week and the remaining two days would be taken up by physical and sporting activities in police quarters. During the second phase she would be attached to stations throughout the county to provide her with experience in police work. In addition she would assist in community work and attend courses of a character-building nature.

Apparently she did remarkably well until a few months before she was dismissed in July, 1978. Her explanation on the application for a preliminary issue of law was: "I was dismissed because I was wrongly accused of disobeying orders"; and she asked for reinstatement.

The question was whether a police cadet qualified to go to an industrial tribunal under the 1974 Act. Schedule 1 paragraph 4 of the Act provided that "every employee shall have the right not to be unfairly dismissed by his employer". So she had to be an "employee" as defined in the Act as "an individual who has entered into or works under... a contract of employment, whether or not it is expressed, whether it is oral or in writing".

"Police service" was defined as service as a member of a police force or a special constable. It was plain that a police cadet was neither, nor had he or she the powers or privileges of a constable, nor was he or she in the police service. What was said on her behalf was that she had entered into or worked under a contract of service or apprenticeship.

The industrial tribunal rejected the submission that there was a contract of apprenticeship on the facts, and his Lordship thought that the finding was decisive. The tribunal said that the dissimilarities were such that a cadet was not to be equated with an apprentice. An apprentice learns a trade; a cadet was not taught to be a policeman but to be a police officer only; training to be a police officer does not start until after the policeman is appointed. If a cadet's training were to be broken off halfway through, he would not have learnt anything which would fit him for police work. So Miss Wynne was not an apprentice.

Did she work under a contract of service? Those words had been interpreted by the common law and in numerous statutes and very much depended on the particular statute or the relationship being considered.

Before 1962 police cadets were an odd group. In some places they were a kind of clerk and employed by local authorities. The Royal Commission on the Police in 1962 said that it was important at a time when increasing reliance was being placed on the cadet service to improve the police force that cadets should enjoy a proper standing as junior members of the force with national rates of pay and conditions of service. That recommendation was given effect to in the Police Act, 1964, which recognized the position of cadets and made it statutory.

Section 17(1) said that "The chief officer of any police force may, in accordance with regulations made by the authority, appoint persons as police cadets to undergo training with a view to becoming members of that police force". Other sections showed that the object was that cadets should undergo training until they were 18 with a view to becoming members of the force.

LORD JUSTICE WALLER, in a concurring judgment, said that it was submitted for the police authority that not only was there no contract of employment but that the industrial tribunal had no jurisdiction to entertain the application.

But on the general position a police cadet was not under a contract of service. His Lordship said that it was unnecessary to decide that. The question was: was it a contract of service or apprenticeship? His Lordship considered that the industrial tribunal was right in finding that it was not an apprenticeship; and he agreed with the Master of the Rolls that the cadets at the end of their training would not be like someone who was training at a college. It could not be said that Miss Wynne was working under a contract of service. It was neither service nor apprenticeship.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, also concurring, said that the Appeal Tribunal, having accepted that the cadet period was for the purpose of training, went on to find that the terms of engagement of police cadets were consistent with a contract of service. They failed to see the sufficient weight to the question of training, which was the nature or substance of the relationship created. There was on the authorities and under the Act not a contract of service.

Leave to appeal was refused. Solicitors: Collyer-Brisson for the police authority; Russell Jones & Walker for the applicant.

## Appointments Vacant

## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

## UNITED ARAB EMIRATES UNIVERSITY

Advertisement for recruiting adjacent faculty members for the academic year 1980-81.

The UAE University announces vacancies for teaching positions as adjacent faculty members (male and female lecturers) at the English Language Centre for the academic year commencing October, 1980. Candidates should hold an M.A. or a diploma in T.E.F.L. or Applied Linguistics and experience at college/university level of E.S.P. course design and teaching.

NOTES:

1. One year contract renewable for longer terms.

2. SALARY DETAIL: (a) Monthly basic 4,000-5,500 dirhams, (b) University allowance (academic staff) 25% of basic salary, (c) Travel allowance 600 dirhams, (d) M.A. allowance 500 dirhams.

3. FRINGE BENEFITS: (a) Free furnished and air conditioned house, (b) Economy air ticket for candidate, wife and 3 children under 18 to be granted at commencement and ending of contract (i.e. 20 kg. excess luggage for each air ticket and air tickets for summer vacations), (c) Free medical treatment according to U.A.E. regulations.

4. Applications and curriculum vitae plus certified educational and experience documents to be sent to the following address:

The Cultural Affairs Department

U.A.E. Embassy, 48 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7

Applications received after 8th July, 1980 are not acceptable.

Candidates will be notified of the date of interview by a special committee.

Ahmed A. Bu Hussain

Secretary General U.A.E. University

GENERAL VACANCIES

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Glasgow

THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

invites application for

(i) a RESEARCH TECHNOLOGIST and

(ii) a PROGRAMMER to work with MICROPROCESSORS

The Computing Service is establishing a group to set up microprocessor facilities both for research and for the provision of specialist services. The person appointed will be expected to be in possession of a degree in computer science and preferably to have experience in the use of microprocessors.

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## UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University College Cardiff

Applications are invited from qualified persons for the post of

TUTORIAL FELLOW in the Department of English Language and Literature.

The post is for 3 years commencing in October. The appointee will have a First or Second Class Honours Degree and will be expected to teach in the Department of English Language and Literature.

There will be some limited teaching in the Department of English Language and Literature. The appointee will be expected to teach in the Department of English Language and Literature.

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## Entertaining evening of sad comedy

Educating Rita  
Warehouse

Ned Chaillet

Back before the Royal Shakespeare Company charged £3.50 for taking a risk at the small Warehouse Theatre, there were always queues for new productions. There were no many waiting on Monday to take a chance on Willy Russell's new play, and the theatre was not quite full - but perhaps audiences there have grown cautious as much because of what they have seen as because of what they have paid.

It might be said that *Educating Rita* hardly seems a piece of RSC work. If the crowds start forming as well they might if people want an entertaining evening of sad comedy, the entrancing leading actress, Julie Walters, will not be an RSC regular and the highly regarded director, Mike Ockrent, is certainly not from the Stratford stables.

Mr Russell has not been too avidly sought by the company and the performance by Mark Kingston, in the one other role, is somehow different in kind from normal RSC visits and his adoption of her earliest naive criticisms; and for a while both stories develop warmly. But somewhere in the middle Mr Russell softens it all. By the end he is refashioning a comedy from material that had become serious.

His actors play the shifts splendidly and Mr Ockrent's direction is sensitive to the delicacies; but it might have been even better if Mr Russell had plunged his sharpened stake into both their hearts.

office he presents a professor who clings to whisky bottles, having abandoned his desire to be a poet. He awakes his first session with an Open University student, having taken the job only to pay for his drinking.

Miss Walters' breezy arrival, free of the ritual deference of usual students, briefly weakens a sense of moral pride in Frank. He values the rawness of her self-expression, and, although he is apathetic to her ignorance, he immediately tries to step down as her tutor. What she wants to learn, however, she believes he can teach her; and the play goes forward by short scenes in the office as Rita challenges E. M. Forster and Peer Gynt with her plain-spoken Northern wit.

Mr Russell turns us against on Rita's visits and his own student world of literary arguments and late-night parties. She leaves her husband; but what seems more important is working-class origins behind. The limitations of literary examinations replace for a moment the limitations of sing-songs in the pub.

There is a parallel drama in Frank's increasing dependence on Rita's visits and his own adoption of her earliest naive criticisms; and for a while both stories develop warmly. But somewhere in the middle Mr Russell softens it all. By the end he is refashioning a comedy from material that had become serious.

His actors play the shifts splendidly and Mr Ockrent's direction is sensitive to the delicacies; but it might have been even better if Mr Russell had plunged his sharpened stake into both their hearts.

Erick Hawkins  
Sadler's Wells

John Percival

First impressions of the Erick Hawkins Dance Company are of an unusually quiet, gentle way of moving. Opening Sadler's Wells Theatre's three-week season of American dance on Monday, they gave three works, each in a different genre, but all with an understated quality. As with a speaker who avoids raising his voice, the effect is to make you concentrate harder in case you miss something.

Another feature common to all three works is that, like almost all of Hawkins' choreography, they have specially written scores, which he insists on having played live: there is not a tape score in the repertoire. Music by Alan Hovhaness, attractively supports the rituals of *Plains Daybreak*, which is inspired by American Indian dances although not, I gather, imitated from them.

Virgil Thomson employs variations on many familiar songs

for his music accompanying the comedy of *Parson Weems and the Cherry Tree*, etc., which offers a new view of what really happened in George Washington's daddy's garden. Whichever of the four named designers had the idea of dressing the cast as storybook characters in costumes partly made from stiff paper was truly inspired.

Hawkins is one of the veterans of American dance. He was Martha Graham's first partner before breaking away to follow his own course. He has given himself two roles in this programme, not physically demanding, but filled with a dignified and charm. The other eight dancers are able, lively and well matched in style but, at first seeing, none of them stands out from the general ensemble.

I shall have more to say about the company later, after seeing another programme. Meanwhile, see them for yourself if you can. They offer no blinding revelation but a sensitively peaceful, calm view of the art of dance and the world we live in.

The Apostles  
Albert Hall

Hilary Finch

At the second concert of this year's Elgar Choral Festival on Monday, Worcester's Donald Hunt conducted a performance of *The Apostles*, a work which, despite its long, extensive narrative, can be every bit as arresting as the intense and more obviously immediate soul-journey of *Gerontius* that we heard in the first concert last week. What makes the work curiously powerful is the originality of its dramatic conception, the concentration of the word-setting, the juxtaposition and integration of ideas, like the storm within Mary Magdalene and the storm outside her at sea, the telescoping of the approach to the suicide of Judas and the death of Christ.

In Monday's performance by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra with the Worcester Festival Choral Society and Cathedral Choir, too little of its full dramatic potential was realised. Although Donald Hunt held together the grand design,

skillfully shaping its progress from episode to episode, too few of the protagonists seemed really to experience what lies at the expressive heart of the music or willing to project their interpretations sufficiently.

From his first appearance as the cynic in the *Bestiaries* episode, John Tomlinson as Judas was the only singer who consistently coloured and fully projected his words, although Christopher Keyte as Christ sang with a true understanding of Elgar's prophetic vision, which made his part always a pleasure to listen to, and Linda Esther Gray was, at times, a moving Mary. Although in fine and often beautiful voice, Anne Collins was not the distraught and remorseful Magdalene that she could have been.

The chorus, no less than the soloists, seemed to underestimate how necessary it was to observe, even exaggerate, all of Elgar's painstaking dynamic and expressive markings in order to compete with one of the composer's largest orchestras. Let us hope for better things in the third part of the story, when *The Kingdom* is performed next month.

Musica Viva  
Morley College

Max Harrison

Monday's concert by the Musica Viva ensemble conducted by Michael Graubart began on familiar ground with Lutoslawski's *Quartet* of 1964. This remains one of the most original of his methods, having been widely imitated since. The initial postmodernism may be superficially Webernian, but there is no doubt about the originality of the second movement, with its wide range of moods expressed through slowly changing textures. The performance was a creditable one.

Oliver Knussen's "Rosencranz and Guildenstern" for soprano (Jane Ginsborg), clarinet, viola and piano are settings of three early German texts by George Trakl. He is a poet who has attracted several composers. The ambiguity of his verses, indeed, invites music, because it can underline Trakl's sometimes sensational expressionist imagery. Mr Knussen's response is

highly wrought, of continuous intensity, distilling an aptly tormented lyricism.

"Charanga" for Clarinet and Cello by Nezakis proved to be an extraordinary tapestry of sounds, some of them notably abrasive, yet the whole has shape, coherence and meaning and seemed unduly brief.

We also heard a neat performance of Stravinsky's "Three Shakespeare Songs" and the final piece in this short concert was "The October Country", by Derek Foster, the pianist of the Musica Viva ensemble. The piece is based on several very short motifs which first are juxtaposed and then interact: a climax is reached whose resolution makes the closing pages more continuous.

The score, which dates from 1977, is pleasingly ardent in its effect, yet creates no particularly strong impression. All these pieces were heard in Morley College's Studio Theatre, a rather small room whose acoustics served them none too kindly.

Two unfamiliar works  
by Mozart

Two large-scale but rarely heard works by Mozart appear in the fourth summer festival of music at Christ Church, Spitalfields, from June 29 to July 5. The oratorio *La Betulia Liberata*, based on the story of Judith and Holofernes, will be performed by a cast including Philip Langridge, Catherine Denley, Sheila Armstrong and

Helen Walker. The early opera *Lucio Silla* will be given two performances with a cast including Langridge, Yvonne Kenny, Felicity Palmer, Patrizia Kvell and Mitsuko Shirai. Richard Hickox will conduct the City of London Sinfonia in both works. Other events include a concert by the London Sinfonietta of music by Samuel Barber, in the presence of the composer, and four lunchtime recitals of Mozart divertimenti and serenades given by the Endymion Ensemble.

## THE ARTS

Book Man

## Beneath the mask of gentility

Driving away from Taunton station the other day William Trevor said there had been a knife behind the lavatories at the county cricket ground. The image is vividly Trevorian—sudden sordid violence disturbing bucolic quiet; English gentility revealed as red in tooth and claw. This incongruity runs through much of his fiction, notably in *The Old Boys*, that viciously funny story of schoolfellows who never really left school: in *The Children of Dymouth* in which evil stalks a cosy English seaside resort; and most dramatically in his latest, *Other People's Worlds*, our narrator, Trust Trevor to use a tea-pot as a murder weapon. This time, despite appearances, the knife behind the lavatories is still there, but the cricket is more important; or as he puts it in another analogy it may be true that you can feed a whole Indian village on what the Royal Family gives its corgis, and that may be deeply shocking, but the Royal Family is still quite nice or, in Trevor's phrase "actually rather a good thing". Nothing for Trevor is black and white, nor quite what it seems.

He is in his fifties now, the sort of author who wins prizes and about whom doctores are composed by earnest foreigners searching for elusive significances in his work. One recently asked why all his books take place in summer. Trevor was baffled. He had not noticed. "I'm an instinctive writer," he says, apologetically. He will not, for instance, discuss any book on which he is working. "It's a restless, always change." And when he does offer a view of his writing such as "I think it's really just a curiosity about surfaces", or "I have an Irishman's fascination with another country," he does so diffidently and speculatively, as if he is the last person to know.

Although his novels are more praised than bought he has carved out a handy living by turning many of his short stories into television. He is working on one at the moment as well as a three-part adaptation of his novel *Elizabeth Alone* for the BBC. Once or twice he has sold the rights to his books and lost control of them, sometimes with disastrous results. "I sold *The Old Boys* to someone who reduced their age and therefore lost the whole point of the book. He also introduced a sperm bank, I couldn't understand what the hell they were up to. And one of the *Old Boys* had acquired the ability to fly. Trevor was so distressed by it that he flew to New York to persuade the man to drop the idea. He remembers a ludicrous day in a bar, arguing over the noise of a television set which blared commercials with slogans like "Is your dog a



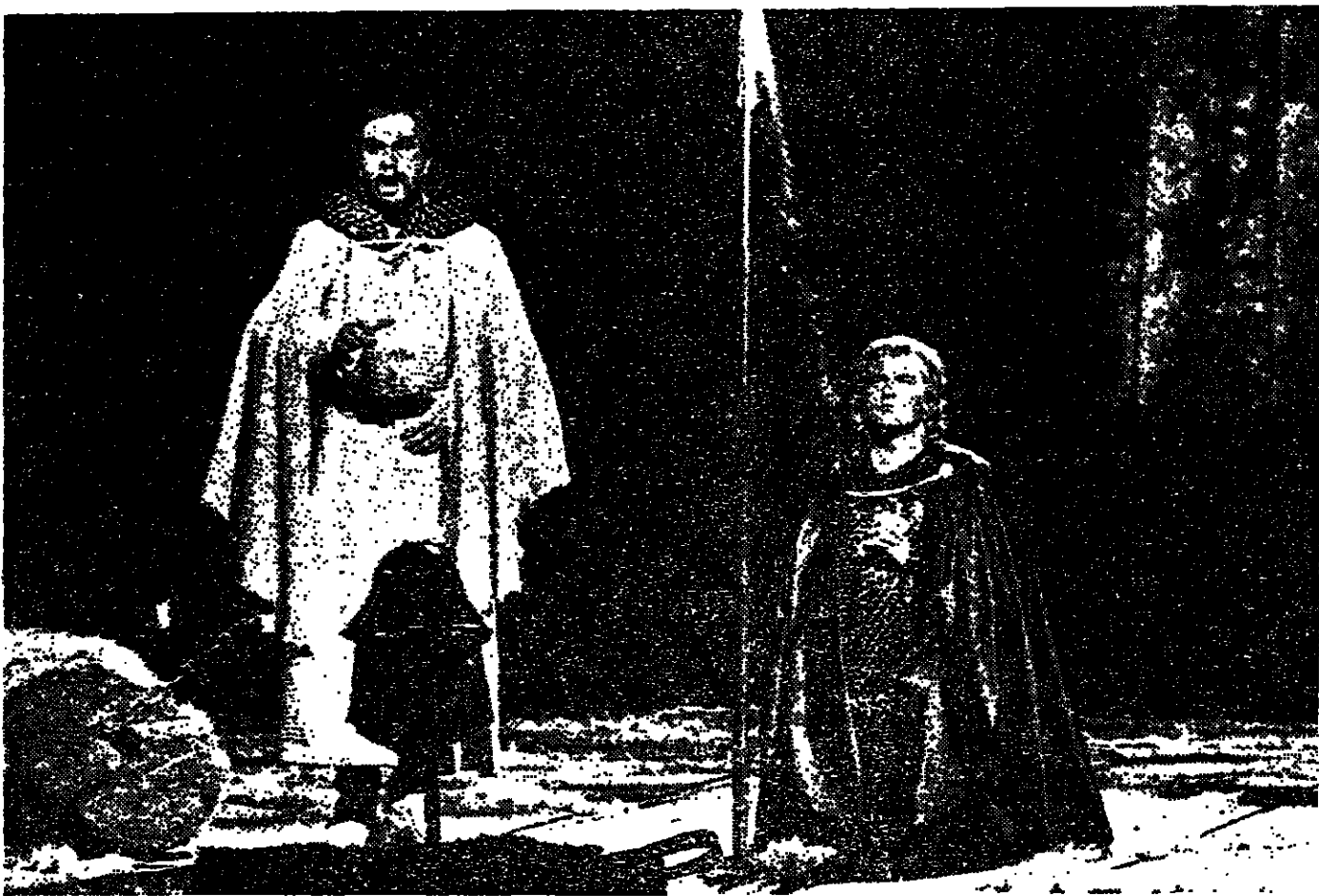
Tim Heald talks to the novelist William Trevor (above), whose new book *Other People's Worlds* is published by the Bodley Head tomorrow.

picky eater?" (He has an unerring eye for silly advertising phrases, a legacy of copywriting days at Notleys with Gavin Ewart, Edward Lucie-Smith, Peter Porter and others better suited to art than advertising.) *The Old Boys* was never made. For more than 10 years he and his wife have lived in a secluded Victorian house in a valley just over the Devon border from Somerset. Metropolitan friends are afraid that he should cut himself off from London where he used to live but he protests that there is stimulus enough in the country. "If you write about people you have to be among people," he concedes. "You've got to go into the hardware store and buy nails. But going into the slightest area of human activity will do perfectly well, even if it's simply the post office in Dunkswell to post letters." He needs to observe but prefers to do so as an outsider, a position

he has enjoyed first as a Protestant in southern Ireland, and through adult life as an Irishman in England, and possibly quite soon as an Irishman in Italy. "I have a restlessness," he says, "a sort of footloose quality. We thought we would like to live for a year in Florence." His wife is learning Italian at evening classes in Taunton. Not he. "I much prefer not to know a language," he says. "I like being a stranger." He enjoys the idea of sitting in the corner of a railway carriage, observing, wondering, inventing. In fact he said he would cheerfully travel to Paris and then take the first train back just for the experience. "It's much better just watching," he says. "You must look across the hotel lounge and wonder." He loves to watch people and invent lives and characters, personalities and dramas for them. "Speculation... everyone

does it, but only fiction writers use it." To write about people the way he does you need to move through life with a certain detachment and there is a suggestion in his restlessness that he is afraid of becoming too absorbed in English country life, nervous of losing his sense of distance. In Italy it will be restored so that far from being tempted to write an Italian novel he will give us another English Irish one with, perhaps, a renewed sense of perspective. There may be an Italian short story but then "What is an Italian short story?—a story that takes place in Italy?" Perhaps. But it will be intriguing to see when the time comes, what Florentine metaphor he will discover for that peculiarly English one of the knife behind the lavatory in the Taunton ground.

Tim Heald



Kurt Moll and Peter Hofmann

## Hands down for Wagner production

Parsifal  
Covent Garden

Stanley Sadie

The new Royal Opera *Parsifal* has been unfortunate. When first given, in April last year, it was handicapped by the loss of technical rehearsal time through an industrial dispute. Now the same has happened: on Monday it had to be given in pared-down form, with props but virtually no scenery.

We saw enough, however, to gain some idea of its character. Of the setting, by Forst, we had little other than an occasional platform in the middle of the stage, its silvery surface broken up into a maze pattern, and an overhanging pair of tree-like shapes, decayed and distorted (they are covered in flowers in Act II). The lighting, specially adapted for this sparse revival, contributes a good deal, for example an inflammatory tinge in the flower garden and a golden glow on Good Friday.

In line with the current fad for using spoken-theatre pro-

ducers in opera—as if music and its problems of atmosphere and timing required no special understanding or sensitivity—Terry Hands has charge of the staging. Wagner's stage directions are designed to function with the music; Mr Hands takes a pretty ruthless line with them, and we all pay the price. The short jumbo-size swan is borne in by a girl with a balletic hip-wiggle. The marches around the maze (serving for scene changes in the outer acts) seem like a parody of a ritual. Kundry's seduction scene is defused, not to say cheapened, by the continuous presence of a team of flower-maidens who adopt symbolically menacing insect-like postures, or bunnily sexual ones, and finally play ring-a-roses with the reluctant, still pure fool. Klingsohr's spear attack is not miraculously halted but reduced to a scuffle worthy of a television soap thriller. Act III opens with Gurnemanz, in a parody of the expressive power of the sound of his words. There is a shapely, flexible but under-powered Amfortas from Norman Bailey. Peter Hofmann's tenor in Parsifal's music is a joy, natural, free-and-easy in Act I, gaining depth and weight and masculine sturdiness in Act II: surely the

most promising Heldentenor now to be heard. Yvonne Minion's voice lies rather low for Kundry, but a hint of strain at the top is no bad thing here coupled with richness below. She was able to suggest agony and yearning sensuality in the flower garden, yet also provided a fine-drawn, beautifully focused line. It is sad that the dramatic and visual sides of the production fall so far short of the musical.

The cast is unchanged since last year. Kurt Moll supplies a steady, warmly and musically sung, finely detailed Gurnemanz. Franz Mazura makes a commanding Klingsohr, bitter of tone, splendidly realizing the expressive power of the sound of his words. There is a shapely, flexible but under-powered Amfortas from Norman Bailey. Peter Hofmann's tenor in Parsifal's music is a joy, natural, free-and-easy in Act I, gaining depth and weight and masculine sturdiness in Act II: surely the

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One-price seats at  
Bromley theatre

The Churchill Theatre, Bromley, has embarked on a new system under which all seats in the building will be sold at the same price: £2.50 on weekdays and £3.50 on Saturdays. At the same time it is launching a subscription scheme, offering six plays between September this year and March 1981 for £11.40. The productions are: Mike Stott's *Funny Peculiar*, Ruzhiz's *Flare Path*, Shaw's *Pym*, Stephen Schwartz's *Godspell*, Edgar Wallace's *The Case of the Frightened Lady* and Neil Simon's *Barefoot in the Park*.

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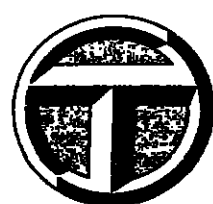
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The Bishop of Birmingham, recently returned from South Africa, gives a disturbing report on the conditions he found there

## Mr Botha's window-dressing

Surely things are better, not worse, in South Africa? Has not Prime Minister Botha spoken of moderating apartheid? Has not even the repeal of the mixed marriages ban been envisaged? Cannot blacks now share hotel facilities with whites on certain conditions? Have not blacks now got independent "homelands"? Is there not now mixed sport? Surely the wind of change is blowing? And what right have we British to interfere in the complex internal affairs of a sovereign land?

Those were my questions as I went to South Africa on official church business a month ago. I went there as a white liberal. I returned, after what I had seen and heard, a horrified radical.

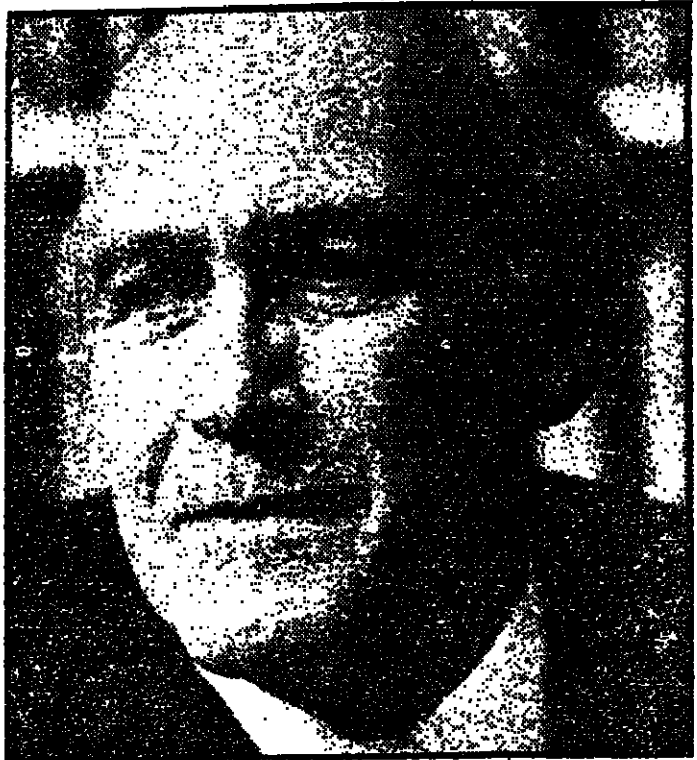
The changes for the better seemed all cosmetic. In reality the position of blacks is worsening, while whites enjoy the benefits of a boom economy. I found I was visiting a police state which had adopted the methods of the Communist lands it abhors.

I found also many decent whites, but mostly (as in Germany under the Nazis) they just did not know the score.

A police state? Mostly out of sight. I saw a magistrate's court cleared out by order of the magistrate, but by a riot policeman in paramilitary uniform who knocked down a woman in so doing. A priest told me of parcels of theological books opened en route. A police car with electronic devices would listen to church conversations hundreds of yards away. I myself was quizzed sharply by a "journalist" and my briefcase searched.

Habeas corpus has gone. People may be detained without trial and without any reasons given. Informers are rife (I heard of one in a church youth group), and since informers must produce results, they often tell lies. A new law would make it illegal to publish the names of those detained without trial. A licence for official murder, for if you don't know that someone is detained, you cannot know if he has been killed.

I first experienced the shock of apartheid on entering Durban. First came housing facilities for blacks—further from the city—then the coloureds, then for Asians, and lastly, near the city centre, for Europeans. Second impressions were



The Bishop of Birmingham: Only the Church can bridge the divisions...

far worse. I met blacks who had to get up at 4 a.m. to get to work, forced to live in black townships miles from their job—and travel is not cheap.

Shantytowns may be bulldozed out of existence. Fines on white employers of illegal blacks have rocketed. More than 117,000 Pass laws changes were made in 1979. And urban blacks permitted to live in townships are becoming a diminishing elite. Those without a pass, or without employment, or without a home, or migrant workers without a contract, all may be "endorsed out" to be dumped in infertile country, often with only a latrine bucket and a tent, in what can only be described as rural towns without prospects of work. The best agricultural land is for whites. A forced migration of 4m people is planned, of which nearly half has taken place. In Africaner Newspapers, these are betterment plans for "homelands" thought up by the Ministry of Co-operation and Development. Since there is no work, the men must leave their families to find it elsewhere—but they are for-

bidden to search in urban areas. So the "homelands" consist of women and children and elderly.

And those migrant workers? I visited a block for 12,000, like a huge prison, without refuse collection, with one telephone, six beds crammed into each room. One man told me he'd been living in such a hostel for 20 years, visiting his stranger wife and children 200 miles away only twice a year. Even the white Dutch Reformed Church has described this situation as a "creeping cancer".

For most decent whites, apartheid is out of sight. How many of them have visited a migrant workers hostel? How many have seen the queues at the one black hospital in Durban, a city of one million blacks? How many have seen, as I saw, a black school on the "platoon system" (we'd call it "shiftwork"), with 85 children in one class room, kneeling on the floor and writing on benches because there were no desks?

The Government spends 34

bands a year on a black child's education compared to 551 bands on each white child. Hence the schools boycott during my visit.

Even more marked than dispossession of the land (13 per cent for 80 per cent of the population) was economic dispossession. Great wealth is produced in the "central core" around Johannesburg, largely by migrant workers from outlying areas. These live in concentric circles; first "homelands" then the small dependent nations of Swaziland and Lesotho, then the more distant countries of Mozambique and Malawi. The wealth remains in the centre: it cannot circulate through the outer areas into the black homes of those who actually produce it.

The blacks are patient, happy, peace-loving people. Apart from a few militants they have until recently acquiesced in their oppression. Perhaps it is the small guerrillas from Mozambique, perhaps it is the civil war already beginning on the borders of Namibia—whatever the cause, the fact remains: blacks now know they are going to die. They no longer want to tamper with apartheid; they are going to dismantle it.

There are four times as many blacks as whites, and they now know, sooner or later, they will be majority rule. They now take amazing risks. They now accept that their lives will be casualties. Like the Children of Israel in Egypt, they are awaiting their Exodus. (Incidentally the Boers used the very same imagery when conquered by the British, but like others who have reached the Promised Land, they behave with great insensitivity.) So far violence is the characteristic not of the blacks, but of the white administration. Blacks are peaceable people; but if peaceful persuasion or mass civil disobedience fails, there will be terrible bloodshed. And events are moving fast.

The only hope of peaceful transformation lies with the Church. Only the Church can bridge the divisions of black and white, Boer and British, and from much of the world, a very religious country, where the 7 pm news is prefaced not by the weather forecast, but by a Psalm, and where Ascension Day is a public holiday! The

Dutch Reformed Church, comprising 60 per cent of the population, holds the key. The Coloured Reformed already opposes apartheid, and theological justification for it by the white Reformed becomes increasingly difficult.

The Anglican Church (15 per cent of the population) is constantly harassed. For instance, the Dean of Johannesburg was on a charge for living in his own Deanery (a black man in a white area): an Anglican priest was forbidden a pastoral visit to South America. The police forbade debussing for the thousands due to attend a Cathedral service in tank-driving for John Thorne's release. (It will take place with diminished numbers.) The day I left the Prime Minister accused Bishop Tutu, the Anglican Secretary of Churches, of using over £1m to foment unrest—the Bishop challenged him (in vain of course) to an open debate to substantiate such monstrous charges.

The Government have deprived Bishop Tutu of his passport, but cannot take away his international reputation as a loving and fearless Christian.

Can we help? Should we help? It was our own Parliament which wrote into the one thousand nine hundred and nine Act of Union the possibility of black disenfranchisement. Our own country has supplied half the vast overseas investment which has made possible the imposition of apartheid. It is reasonable in South Africa to promote direct investment, but if moral arguments over here fail to carry conviction and if British firms continue to pay less than living wage, at least British businessmen should be under no illusion about the mortal danger to British investments when there is a majority government in South Africa. And South Africa today is very sensitive to foreign pressure.

Meanwhile in this beautiful yet tragic land, so rich in resources, so deeply religious, so terribly divided, there remains—just—an uneasy peace.

Hugh Montefiore

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Bernard Levin

## Human nature, the bookmaker's friend

Not for nothing is that extraordinary aberration of the United States, Prohibition, known as "the Experiment Noble". (The words are those of Herbert Hoover, who wrote "A great social and economic experiment, noble in motive and far-reaching in purpose".) For there were two strands to the campaign that eventually resulted in the Volstead Act and its consequences, and only one of them was magnanimously motivated. To be sure, that one—the terrible desire to stop other people enjoying themselves—quickly became the dominant one; the voices that even the very thinking of the truly noble experimenters, those who saw the terrible effects that alcohol could have and, utterly misunderstanding the causes of those effects, failed to see that the misery produced by alcohol was the product of the same forces that made the drinker drink, so that eliminating the drinking would have no effect at all on the misery, nor did it. But it was not an ignoble impulse for men to wish that other men would stop drinking and so save themselves and their families or to believe that if the destroying agent could be removed from their reach they would lose the impulse that drove them towards that destruction.

If, however, we leave the motives of both kinds of Prohibitionist—out of consideration, there remains the inescapable fact that the result of the Experiment Noble was to cause far more misery, crime, death, selfishness, hatred and social disorder than it did to do good. Left to itself, even would have done; and I am not, of course, thinking of those who went mad or blind from drinking perfectly distilled "badhtub gin" and the like. What happened when Prohibition was enacted into law was that crime turned to the supply of that which could no longer be lawfully provided, but which people simply refused, law or no law, to go without.

The result, as we know, went rather further than the adding of two words (booze and hijack) to the language; it was no increase, to a vast, indeed immeasurable extent, the incidence of organized crime, gang warfare and murder. The purpose was to make the United States a more peaceable and mutually loving society; it had exactly the opposite effect.

From much of the evil produced that country is not free yet, and never will be. What has all this got to do with anything that has anything to do with what you are interested in? Why, in short, this thins out the evil in contemplating the state of affairs in Britain's gambling industry, and the more I contemplate it the more it reminds me of American Prohibition. Our Gaming Acts were designed to do two important things: one

was to enable the innocent citizen who liked an occasional flutter to have it within the law, and the other was to regularize, since it was impossible to extirpate, the activities of those who wanted considerably more, in the way of gambling, than an occasional flutter, and of those who were willing to provide them with the facilities they required to indulge their craving.

And the result has been what any student of Prohibition, or for that matter of human nature, could have told the worthy legislators it would be. Of course, the result has not been as terrible and widespread as the ravages caused by Prohibition; but in its essence it has been the same—that is, an attempt to make human beings less wicked by passing laws has led to a substantial increase in wickedness.

Some of the principal gambling-casino chains have been prosecuted, or are to be prosecuted; naturally, I make no comment on any particular case that might be the subject of such legal action. My object is a general one; it is to point out that where there is gambling there will be crime, because gambling has roots in some human beings that are far deeper and more tenacious than any law can plant, and the desire to profit from the impulse to gamble that lies within those who have those roots is likewise stronger than the fear of the consequences

that may follow a breach of the law committed in pursuit of that desire.

Once upon a time, the law on gambling was a mess. Off-course betting, horse-racing was illegal, and the "bookie" runner became a familiar figure, supplying the wants of those who wished to bet off-course. Casinos were likewise prohibited; whence appeared the figure of Mr John Aspinall, our own Nathan Detroit, to supply the wants of those who needed to gamble in that manner, without going abroad, by his institution of the phantom casino.

None of this, I submit, did any serious harm. The corruption of the police by the bookies went no further than attempting to bribe a pound or two to the bobby on the corner to persuade him to face the wall as the bookie's runner ran by, and as any who ever attended any of Mr Aspinall's gambling salons will testify, they were run with unpunctuated rectitude in the conditions of the most elegant elegance. But the point is that everybody, from Chief Constables to Mr Aspinall, had instinctively grasped the truth, which was that people who gamble, and provided they did not "do it in the street and frighten the horses" it was best to let them be.

But that would not do for the tidy-minded, for those who believe that changing human nature is no more than a matter

of saying to this one "Go", and he goeth, and to that one "Do this", and he doeth it. They passed a Gaming Act, and then, when it turned out to be a stupendous failure, passed another, which has proved no better. And the result has been not merely more crime, of a type considerably more serious than had ever attended upon gambling in the past, unformed, old days, but a kind of moral, legal and social squalor that had had no equivalent at all in the previous conditions.

The betting-shops have produced gang-warfare on a scale previously unknown in Britain; it is nothing, of course, like the activities of the American gangsters under Prohibition, but that is not the point, for we must compare what Britain is with to the bobby on the corner, not with the American gangsters. As for the casinos, they have led to some of the most disgusting scenes in post-war Britain, with rival groups vying with one another to see which can bring over to Britain the latest number of rich fools and scoundrels from Arab, America and continental Europe to put their wealth into the pockets of the casinos' proprietors by night, spending their days drinking, smoking and bawling cheques.

Both forms of state-approved gambling have resulted in police corruption on a scale unimagined in the evil past, and if you throw in the social consequences of the craze for Bingo (now, happily, much decreased), which have caused more misery in the home than ever the bookie's runner did, it makes a formidable indictment of those who thought that the provision of facilities for gambling was indispensable from the provision of children's pyramids made of flammable material, and could be as easily controlled by Act of Parliament.

Naturam expellat furca, tamen usque recurret. But the degradation that has followed our own Experiment Not Only Noble But Awakened Practical ought to have been foreseen. The old system was untidy, unjust, illogical and largely harmless; the new one is untidy, unjust, illogical and largely evil. If we cannot repeal the legislation that brought it into being and go back to the earlier situation (and I cannot see any reason why that should be impossible, except for the sad and unanswerable argument that so much money is now at stake that its sheer weight will jam the door open whatever the attempt to shut it), let us at least learn the lesson, which is that human beings, like water, will find their own level. Unlike water, this need not be, and very often is not, the lowest level, but wherever human beings finally arrive, it will not be by following the directions contained in an Act of Parliament which, in its intention and its framing, denies the truth about the human beings it is designed to direct.

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## The non-stop third m in the Bonn contest

Bonn. As the election contest between Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and Herr Franz Josef Strauss, his challenger, heats up, a third combatant will be thrusting himself more insistently into the fray.

He is the immensely influential but lesser-known figure of Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Vice-Chancellor, Foreign Minister and leader of the liberal Free Democrat Party.

To most non-Germans Herr Genscher is, if anything, simply a skilful foreign minister who doggedly pursues West Germany's complex interests with infinite tact and reasonableness. Yet at home he is, after the Chancellor, the key figure on the political scene.

He is the undisputed leader of a small party—7.9 per cent in the Bundestag—which can tip the balance of power between the two bigger parties.

Herr Schmidt and his Social Democrats could not govern without the FDP. If Herr Genscher's political instincts told him the time was right—which at the moment they do not—they could change sides and bring the Christian Democrats to power.

Since changes in power have tended to happen this way in West Germany's short history, rather than by landslide election results, Herr Genscher and the FDP are frequently the object of courtship by the Christian Democrats.

In the months before the election the FDP will be fielding Herr Genscher as their big star. The development of the campaign into a personal duel between Herr Schmidt and Herr Strauss worries the Free Democrats—they know that in a highly emotional two-sided fight of this sort they can easily get forgotten.

This danger was demonstrated on May 11 in the North Rhine-Westphalia state election. After a colourless campaign, which failed to distract voters from the Schmidt-Strauss issue they fell below the five per cent minimum needed for representation.

Hence the build-up of Herr Genscher into the third big figure in the election to remind the public constantly that three, not two, parties are fighting. The FDP for instance will not allow a television confrontation between Herr Schmidt and Herr Strauss. If



Herr Genscher is by nature a gentle man. He instinctively a conflict, seeks conciliation, and says a hard word, even ab his political opponents. He never appears lose patience—even with the British...

they appear Herr Genscher must be there too. But he is a star who somehow lacks star quality. Other assets—perhaps above all reliability—have made him the second most popular politician after Herr Schmidt, but charisma is not one of them.

One of his greatest assets is an insatiable appetite for work. The fact that he can hold down three of the country's top jobs, and do them well, is due partly to a working day which begins about 6 am and goes on until late at night, with little respite even at weekends.

This, plus a huge capacity to assimilate new facts and situations, enables him to direct foreign policy in an extremely tricky world situation, to lead a disappearing below the dreaded 5 per cent line and to determine, with the Chancellor, government policy in all areas, not only foreign.

To some his perpetual drive seems unnatural. Close aides believe it is partly a psychological reaction—apparently typical in such cases—to having been confined to bed for nearly three years in his early twenties when seriously ill with tuberculosis.

He certainly seems to thrive on frenetic activity. When I spoke to him recently he had addressed seven election rallies and a newspaper staff and had several more speeches to go. Yet he was as fresh and energetic as if the day had just begun. "It is his elixir of life," a Foreign Ministry official says. In the past two years bouts of heart trouble brought him to political Bonn how difficult he would be to replace. No one else in the FDP leadership could hold the party's left and moderate wings together as he does and keep the coalition working so smoothly.

### The right leaders at the right time

He has fully recovered and takes his shade as easily as before. But persistent and ably irritating inquiries about his condition show how much depends here on the health of one man.

One of his greatest assets is what an aide calls his "highly sensitive" political early-warning system which enables him to detect significant changes in their early stages.

In foreign policy, for instance, he was the first German political leader to sense the growing importance of the Third World countries. He now counts this as his main achievement as foreign minister to be West Germany's policy of encouraging, both psychologically and materially, real independence for the Third World as the only sensible answer to Soviet expansionism.

He was born near Halle in what is now East Germany and fled to the West at the age of 25 after getting into trouble for his activities with the East German Liberal Party. His

experiences left a his insistence on power as a basis his deep commitment Atlantic alliance, World policy, yet mistrust of communism and the Chas Herr Genscher le more towards the and slightly rough. But elections showed a support for dates subtly shifted his flag the FDP or the coalition will c "tooth and nail" less emphasis on States.

Nevertheless, wcher at his po: bility of West Ger into self-neutrality opposition is fond would be unthinkable. West Germany have the knack o the right leaders time. Herr Gensc Schmidt, both pragmatists, too much for Walter Schell. It had made their b Ostpolitik and s

Re instinctively a seeks the containa a hard word, ev political opponen appears to lose p with the British stream, like the C private. This is part enigmatic quality rounder of the in the public ey little known as a to his closest col: private life, such schedule allows, closely.

smooth i face fights up E thousands of fin subject catches I. Yet afterwards o one knows him b even in private a issues he sounds like his own ruc Herr Genscher's in helping run smoothly could b rage in the comi With so little f coalition the F round of appar: appendage to Democrats.

Patric

## LONDON DIARY

### The going rate for a day's leisure

Today is the day that William Forbes-Hamilton of Bath, who describes himself as a leisure consultant and who clearly has more money than sense, is paying six people at the rate of £1.50 per hour to spend the day indulging in leisure pursuits.

Forbes-Hamilton advertised in the normal way among the cards for gasfitters, bacon curers and pump room attendants at his local Jobcentre where the manager, Mr Granger, treated the case in a properly deadpan civil service manner. "One day's work as a leisure consumer. No experience necessary", said the card. Interest was brisk, and the first six applicants got the job.

To earn their money, the lucky six will be required to visit a leisure centre, art gallery, museum, theatre and a ballet performance. The total wage bill for the day will be £200.

"These people will have to work", Forbes-Hamilton said

yesterday. "They will not be doing nothing as they would be if they were on the dole. Unemployment is becoming more and more part of our lives. Just because people are out of work does not mean they should be able to sit at home and do nothing; I am suggesting they become leisure consumers." He did not care whether the "workers" had any interest in the places to which they were dispatched.

Of course, if leisure is to become a full-time occupation, proper pay rates will have to be worked out, and there will have to be annual pay talks between, for example, theatre owners and their audiences. Differentials will have to be established, with premium rates for leisure workers who have to endure twenties musical revivals, experimental shows at the ICA, and any film involving John Travolta.

Apprentice leisure workers will cut their teeth watching rep at Bournemouth in February, and will graduate to the Edinburgh Festival, Covent Garden and Les Enfants du Paradis, with the prospect of promotion to master opera-philie with a regular job in the stalls at Glyndebourne.

Naturally there would have to be agreements on such essentials as holidays, with perhaps a national minimum of



three weeks in every year at a Leyland assembly plant. The monetarist Conservative Government may be hard-pressed to work out who is going to

foot the eventual wage-bill, but I predict an imminent Cabinet reshuffle, with Jim Prior being ousted from employment by Norman St John-Stevens.

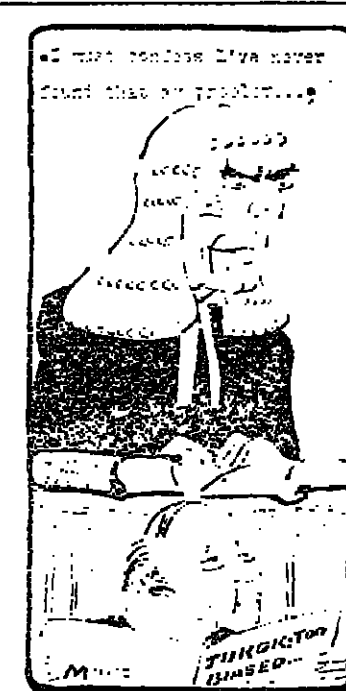
### Little boxes

We British are suffering badly from architects. We suffered badly in the sixties when they gave us tower blocks to live in, and in the seventies when we moved back into low-rise houses put up to replace the tower blocks when they fell down we were no better off. There are no longer even any minimum standards governing the size of the rabbit hutches a great many of us are obliged to inhabit.

That is the view of Sutherland Lyall, editor of the journal Building Design, who has cast his eye over the last decade of building for a new book, *The State of British Architecture*. The state of house-building, he concludes, is not good, although there are high patches elsewhere.

Architects failed on tower blocks because they did not think sufficiently about actually living in them. Now they have gone back to traditional low-rise council housing, but the interiors are every bit as bad. No thought is given to the occupants; they still design kitchens with no room for a washing machine, surely an essential piece of equipment nowadays", Lyall told me.

"Wherever you go in the country, whatever the council houses look like on the outside, they are almost invariably



exactly the same inside: tiny and ill thought out, and built to quote appalling standards." Lyall notes that housing authorities now face truly enormous maintenance bills for the housing thrown up in the sixties, but here has been no improvement in standards. The only bright spot at present, he thinks, is that councils are so

short of money they cannot afford to put up bad housing.

"The trouble with architects is that they think they know it all. They design in a patronizing way—homes for gnomes, for people who do not know any better", Lyall ventured.

But he does not blame the architects entirely. "The real culprits are the planners, who like to standardize everything, and ultra-conservative housing committees who always opt for the safest, the duller and the cheapest."

Having looked at public sector housing in several European countries Lyall concludes that their exteriors are, if anything, even uglier than our own, but a great deal more thought goes into their interiors.

Fair enough. Council housing (with a handful of notable exceptions, it must be said) is hardly a monument to gracious living. But Lyall goes on to become moderately excited at the Byker Wall, that gargantuan slab of concrete, almost visible from the Moon, in which a great many citizens of Newcastle upon Tyne are obliged to live.

Lyall admires it because it is adventurous and zany, and a little reminiscent of what British architecture needs to lift it out of its doldrums. Much better, he thinks, than the neo-vernacular of Milton Keynes, where the patronizing architects

nail a few plaid four-by-two on the make people think ing in the country.

Personally I have a neo-vernacular the Byker Wall, could do my sho where other than Keynes shopping ce ture of great size at that is widely adir architectural prof: The Royal Institi Architects would di are about to begin sightseeing tours to examples of what t great modern arch the belief that they the tourist haunts o Of course you shou it by moonlight.

The national execu ice of COHSE, one health service trad retained the deep Blackpool Council Wharby, to dinner annual conference Monday evening. W a little speech to th crowd, during admitted he was th of a private nu Needless to say th not well received.

Alan I

حکومت اسلامی







A series of reverses which has not ended yet is driving London Transport further down the road to perdition than it has ever been before. The ultimate crisis is at hand, and heads may soon roll.

The world's largest urban passenger carrier faces a "choice" between bankruptcy and self-mutilation in less than a month, and the prospect of a politically imposed reversal of strategy in less than a year.

Unless early and drastic action is taken, LT expects to show a deficit of about £40m this year for two entirely predictable but nonetheless unforeseen reasons. Its wage bill is now set to rise by 20 per cent instead of the 13 per cent it was told by its political master, the Greater London Council, to budget for. And receipts have fallen because of the counter-productive fares increase of nearly a quarter earlier this year, the decline in economic activity including tourism and the recent disruption on the Underground caused by hoagism and the industrial action it provoked.

Unstaided, the deficit, which stood at less than £2m in 1978, will reach £134m next year. To counter this alarming exponential growth in the size of its deficit, the LT Executive in a confidential memorandum anonymously leaked to this and other newspapers recommends the GLC to let it raise fares by between 25 and 39 per cent (depending on the timing) while maintaining the existing level of services.

The only alternative it offers is an equally savage cut in

services on both the buses and the Underground. Either option or a combination of the two will inevitably drive passengers away in their millions. For it to have any effect this year, the choice must be made at or before the last GLC meeting before the summer recess on July 8.

After prolonged research into London's public transport system (including British Rail) from most conceivable angles, but starting and finishing with that of the all-important passenger, it becomes possible to discern what is not responsible for the present unprecedented problem, despite the flurry of rumour and sensation of the past fortnight and the shoal of red herrings which accompanied it.

Inflation is not responsible. Nor are fuel prices, incompetent management, trade union obstructionism, old-fashioned methods, misdirected investment, vandalism and violence, traffic congestion, bad luck, the weather, the Government, the present GLC administration or even the Almighty.

With the possible exception of the last, all these factors have been blamed, singly and severally, for the decline in London Transport, which began in 1948. There is a grain, if not an entire sand-dune, of truth in all of them, but none of them or any combination of them is the prime cause. Where they are not merely symptoms of the real disease they are at most secondary or compounding causes.

Even LT itself cannot fairly be held responsible, regardless

Social Focus

## How did London Transport get into this mess?

of its own errors, some of which have been considerable. The LT Executive is accountable for the day-to-day operation of its services and for disbursements up to £15m. General policy and major financial decisions are the statutory responsibility of the GLC, although recent statements and posturings by the Conservative majority on that body, in power since May, 1977, could have given some people a rather different impression. The cause of LT's problems is political, yet so deep-rooted that it transcends mere party differences. The creeping disaster which has brought LT to its present spectacular plight mirrors one of Britain's major weaknesses and thus offers a lesson to the nation as a whole as well as to its congested capital. More on that later.

London Transport presents the passenger with a depressing and frustrating picture. Each morning London's local radio stations seem to produce a litany of bus shortages, breakdowns on the Underground and major roads blocked by accidents, failed traffic lights or

burst water-mains. The misery of waiting for a bus has probably done more than anything else to increase the proportion of profanity in everyday London English. When it finally arrives, it comes in a convoy as if nervous of travelling alone. All over town you can see buses immobile at the kerb with a seat cushion propped against their sterns, the traditional sign of mechanical failure.

You cannot change from one bus to another, still less from a bus to the Underground or vice versa, without buying another ticket. The queues at central London tube stations tend to be enormous all day and such ticket machines as there are and as work have long since been overtaken by inflation and do not give change.

The entire undertaking seems to be obsessed with cash. Unless you have in a season ticket or a dauntingly expensive "Go as you please" pass, you need a pocketful of ridiculously large and heavy coins to comply with this insatiable thirst for ready cash on the part of LT.

Yet it was not always so. Some time ago a reader, Mr Charles Fyfe, drew my attention to the following passage in a book he owns.

"Another advantage... is the issue of strip tickets by which frequent users of the buses can effect a slight economy and save the trouble of booking each time. The tickets are available on nearly all the lines and are issued in the form of a handy roll, in sets of six, one being torn off and delivered at the completion of each journey." The contemporary public transport user in Amsterdam, Munich or Paris would find nothing remarkable about this while the poor Londoner of today would go on his knees in gratitude for the opportunity. The passage comes from a Guide to London—dated 1909.

Like the bus conductor, a seeming quaior survivor from the nineteenth century is the ticket collector on the Underground, who tends to do his delaying duty from a position next to already elderly ticket-cancelling machines

which were introduced nearly a decade ago to make his role unnecessary. But like that of the bus conductor, his continued presence is made necessary by LT's persistence, unlike any other major transport undertaking in comparable countries, with a system of graduated fares. In London you still pay strictly according to the distance you travel. At present one mile or less on a bus costs 10p and one to two miles 20p. Such journeys account for 66 per cent of bus usage, a strong case, it may be thought, for a flat fare of the type already on offer on the highly successful "Red Arrow" central routes.

Why then are there no flat fares, multiple tickets, automatic ticket-cancelling machines and the like, commonplace from Scandinavia to Spain. The chairman of the LT Executive, Mr Ralph Bennett, was disarmingly frank on the subject in an interview with *The Times*. "So long as we have graduated fares we have to do it this way. We have to retain graduated fares because we have to make the

passenger pay as much as we can get from him."

Mr Bennett however is not a bloated capitalist profiteer seeking to abuse a monopoly. He is instead the head of an understating which has been ordered by its political master to balance its books. Exactly how much LT gets by way of subsidy from the GLC and the government depends on how you analyse the accounts. The answer lies somewhere between 17 and 25 per cent of revenue. The amount becomes academic when you learn that Paris public transport gets nearly two thirds, Amsterdam 70 per cent and Rome in excess of 80 per cent by way of subsidy. Given that, it becomes clearer why Londoners have to pay such high fares for a declining service.

Sir Horace Cutler, Leader of the GLC, is probably more aware than most of the fact that the party which holds power in Westminster is odds-on to lose County Hall. A GLC election is due next May, and the present Labour minority has already drafted a plan for reorganizing LT which it regards, without undue optimism, as an election winner. What form it finally takes depends on a Greater London Council Party conference later in the year.

At its most radical, the Labour plan proposes no fares at all, which LT, independent transport experts and probably even the majority of Labour councillors I spoke to recognise as catastrophic. Initial demand would swamp the system and commit GLC ratepayers to impossible financial strain. The most likely compromise is a substantial cut in fares followed by a freeze for the entire four-year term of the Labour GLC administration. The London Labour Party admits that it lost its nerve over LT's finances last time it was in power (1973-77) and says it is determined not to make the same mistake when it takes over next time. Thus in 11 months time LT faces a strategic U-turn which may save it but will undoubtedly cause ructions at its headquarters at 55 Broadway, S.W.1, before it does so.

Sir Horace meanwhile is annoyed with LT, as he made clear at a lengthy interview. "Apart from the special problem of housing which is becoming a matter for the London boroughs anyway, the Conservatives are balancing the books of the GLC—except for London Transport."

The present unduly high tension between the GLC and its

creature, London and the public mind, which it has led student of such things, inescapable impression GLC is seeking to achieve, for the defects in London transport.

Whatever one may think of the current machinery of the GLC, it is not a Tory policy or the one which preceded it at Westminster or Co Mr Bennett, a dedicated generally highly respected transport man, decade as a reasonable period. National go have a maximum life years and GLC adm count on only four and ending at differ and usually politically to one another.

The true weakness admirably democratic, extremely expensive, a client British foible of in confrontation, which nately tends to make football off of areas (ional life which need alone if it is to be There is much room agreement on prin practicalities in the atic transport, just as education, state own general economic pol does the damage is t violent change of co tends to follow every administration. Poli sensus makes for be ning and better plan have saved LT long a

The controversial ment consultancy rep International Ltd, on active has just t lished by Mr Benn request of Sir Hora It is highly critical, interests of justice it remembered that t was commissioned by last October, of its a tion: what seems to a genuine concern to t Where LT is conden condemned out of mouth, as its m according to Mr Be the main source of it And it remains as tr it was yesterday or a over the past 10 year GLC is responsible f eral policy and f London's crumbling transport system whi would less than a ago.

Dan van

## A suitable treatment for some cases

Although I am squeamish by nature, an opportunity to witness the administration of the most controversial form of psychiatric treatment, electroconvulsive therapy (ECT), seemed not to be missed. It came at the end of a week spent touring Goodmayes Psychiatric Hospital, near Ilford, Essex, the rest of which I have described in a very long earlier article.

There are ECT sessions at 9.30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Two treatments a week for three weeks are normal. While waiting for the anaesthetist to arrive, Dr John Anandaram, a registrar originally from Sri Lanka, gave me some background. From what he could gather, he said, ECT had been over-used in mental hospitals in earlier years, particularly in the late 1950s. Attitudes had become more critical in the 1960s, and ECT was now used less at Goodmayes than at some other hospitals.

It was almost the treatment of choice for certain forms of depression, but was scarcely ever used for schizophrenia. Although no one yet knew precisely how it worked, the theory was that in acute depression there was a depletion of some brain amines (part of the chemistry of the brain), and that electrical stimulus increased them.

When patients were in a severe depressive stupor, had stopped eating and drinking, were very suicidal and not communicating, it could be very beneficial.

Dr Bevis Gordon, one of the consultants, looking in briefly, said: "It's a crude form of treatment. Basically it's the same as giving someone an epileptic fit. It used to be much more dramatic before muscle relaxants were used," he said. Then Dr Michael Lauchlan, the anaesthetist, who is also a GP at Harold Wood, arrived: a genial, rather heavy man. "I have done 70 a week in the sixties," he said briskly. "It has gone down a good deal since the anti-depressant drugs came in." (In fact, last year 70 courses of treatment were given to inpatients; 15 to day and outpatients.) But the drugs can have some very unpleasant side effects: dryness of the mouth, constipation, some unsteadiness and difficulties in focussing.

"After ECT, the main complaint is loss of memory, which can last two to three weeks. It varies a lot. Some outpatients go back to work the same day. Others are very confused. Some improve quite dramatically."

As we moved towards the cubicles in which that morning's four patients were waiting, Dr Lauchlan explained that a short-acting barbiturate (Brietal Sodium) was first administered by injection to induce unconsciousness. This was followed by a muscle relaxant called Scoline.

The first patient was a prematurely aged man of 50, very thin. Normally patients sign a form giving their consent to treatment. They can be treated against their will under Section 26 of the 1959 Mental Health Act if one consultant and one GP agree. At Goodmayes, two consultants have to agree, after

seeing the patient. That happens in when patients are in depressive stupor, a patient was. He had eating. This was treatment, but so f not responded much.

"You won't do asleep, will you?" rather pathetically. Lauchlan and tw approached the tw with equipment at his bed. A rubber gr in his mouth after tions had been give had lost consciou Lauchlan gave him a of oxygen through a Scoline doesn't just muscles, it paralyses the lungs cease to wr

Then the elect placed on either te being dipped in a s tion: this current was for a couple of sec the patient, turning s in the face, suddenly then began to shak not massively but v ably, and continued for perhaps 10 to 2. The attendant nurs him very rapidly o once the convulsion to ease the return of as oxygen was pu him, to obviate the any vomit being inha protect his tongue.

Far from watchi clinically, I had beg distinctly faint, and down and drink a water. The same ha me with patient num. She was an oldis had had a course of 20 years ago. She gag, once her denture removed. Patient nu was an elderly man w felt a bit clearer treatment four days convulsed less than vious two, despite a l of relaxant.

What worried me n Dr Lauchlan, was th the muscle relaxant one's breathing. Oh, very little effect on he said. Nevertheless noticed that the guide to medical stral a somewhat urgent to subject: "As there is antidote to the dru it is vital that i apnoea" (continue breathing) "should staff engaged in ECT should realize how vi give oxygen under pos sure until normal br re-established. They acquainted with the the oxygen resuscitat ment", it said.

My dedication to j and *The Times* was in for me to volunteer u ECT myself. surprised by the ignorance about why seem to lift the pall depression for some yet not for others—an to my preference for breathing. As I left, minutes after the l ment, all four patie sitting up taking th some, but not com assured, nothing of perience.

Roger Be

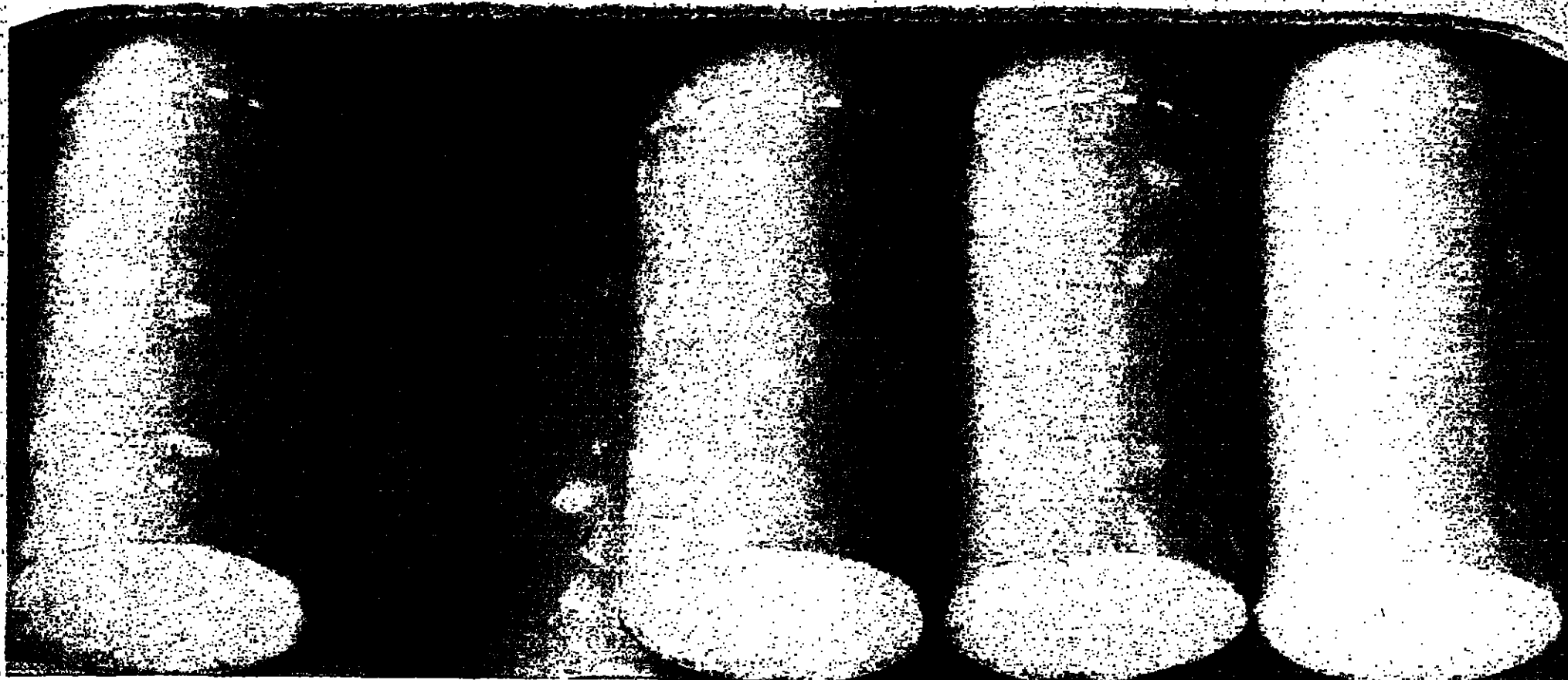
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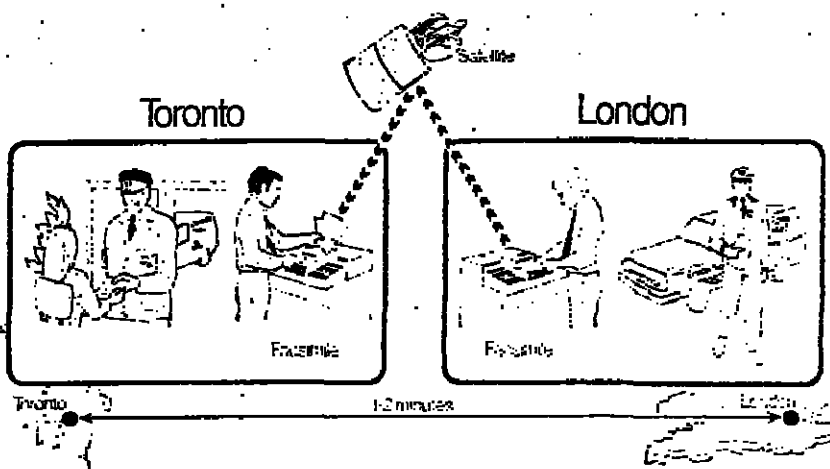






Post Office starts high-speed service linking London and Toronto

## Britain in first with electronic mail

Toronto to London in two minutes by Intelpost.

It is not clear how widely used the system will be ultimately. Mr Nigel Walsley, the Post Office's director of postal marketing, said yesterday that the volume was expected to be only a few hundred a week during the first few months, but rising considerably as more centres were linked in.

Intelpost is expected to operate to the Netherlands by the end of the year and discussions are also at an advanced stage with the Hongkong and United States postal authorities. There are also plans to introduce a facsimile service within the United Kingdom and the first such link, between London and Belfast, should be operating by the end of 1980 with other cities to be added next year.

At present the system serves only London postal regions and has only one transmission centre, at the Stock Exchange Post Office in Throgmorton Street, but messages can also be handed in at the Trafalgar Square Post Office and at the South Western District Post Office, where they will be forwarded by hand to the transmission centre.

Eventually, if costs fall sufficiently, it should be possible for letters to be sent electronically to any main post office from which they could then be delivered by hand.

Like its counterparts in other countries, the Post Office has been experimenting with electronic mail for some years. The original idea was to start with the United States but changes in American regulations prevented this.

Despite the delay, the British service is the first of its kind. In an inaugural message to the Canadian Postmaster General, Mr Ron Dearing, the Post Office's chairman-designate, pointed out that "we are today beginning the first international public facsimile service in the world, and in so doing are demonstrating the way in which the postal service can use the latest technology to create swift, definitive communication between businesses and private individuals from one nation to another."

Patricia Tisdall

## Future of British film industry

From Mr David Head

Sir, On June 4 *The Times* reported that the MGM film company was being separated from its "booming" hotel and casino partner with a view to its making a comeback in the field of feature film production. A senior American banker was quoted as considering this move a "very promising venture".

It was with some concern and puzzlement, therefore, that I read only three days later your report of the Rank Organisation's decision to abandon its tentative return to film-making "for economic reasons", a retreat which is expected to make Rank heavily dependent on principal American supplier, Twentieth Century Fox.

Sadly, the MGM revival will be achieved with the help of the British talent which we now have to spare in abundance: there will be a film of Dennis Potter's *Pennies from Heaven*, and another will star Laurence Olivier and Claire Bloom.

Even sadder, perhaps, is that in the midst of these ominous developments (June 6) the Government happened to put before Parliament the "wet" Films Bill, which does not seem to uphold British film-making interests (such as they are) than maintain the 30 per cent quota for new British and EEC films in our cinemas, and also that the debate on the Bill produced a very concrete proposal for defending, let alone strengthening, the debilitated British film industry.

However, two Labour MPs did refer to the inadequate contribution to the film industry made by television, which has derived substantial benefits from the former at low cost, and at the same time taken into the cinema's market. The important and urgent task of retaining what Mr Clinton-Davis described in the *Films* Bill debate as an "indigenous quality for film-making" could indeed be tackled in the first instance by removing this inquiry, say with a levy imposed on each television broadcast of a feature film made originally for the cinema—regardless of the film's age or nationality.

The money accruing from the levy should, I suggest, be allocated to the National Film Finance Corporation and the British Film Institute Production Board—both currently underfunded—for the production, promotion, and export of British films. Furthermore, as additional ways of generating a British film revival I would also propose:

(1) that the suggested levy on broadcast feature films be reduced in proportion to the amount of money invested by television companies in the co-production of what West German critics call "ambitious" films, that is films made with eventual television broadcast in mind, but shown first in the cinema;

(2) that the new director of the BFI, Mr Anthony Smith, who is a former television producer, be invited to examine

the possibilities of a system of levy and contribution;

(3) that individual be given financial incentives show British films, through a bonus share office levy money—being intended, at least for the improvement facilities;

(4) that local author encouraged with a profit-sharing to provide for film-makers work in and depict vicines;

(5) that an independent Assessment Board, partly on the West Filmbeurteilungsstelle, to monitor the quality popularity of British film with powers to recommend special allocation of script writers and directors for financing film projects.

Meanwhile, the Nation Theatre almost mockingly its protracted MGM golden oldies.

DAVID HEAD, Lecturer in German, School of Modern Languages, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY, June 11.

## Tax on 'excess income'

From the Deputy Director, the Engineering Employers' Federation

Sir, Lady Wootton (June 11) gives us a highly condensed sketch of a scheme for a new kind of income policy about which, she says, she has been pondering for some time. I do hope that, in the nation's interest, she will spare herself the trouble of giving it further consideration.

Her new incomes policy would not merely limit pay and dividend increases, but would be tackled on to our existing tax system by adding to the present scales and allowances an "excess income charge" payable on excess of the taxpayer's gross income over the corresponding figure for the previous year. This "excess income charge" could be graduated in favour of small incomes and have certain exemptions and allowances affecting only employed persons—these latter being all "written into the law". Parliament having fixed the rates and rules, the system would then be operated by an existing public service of great efficiency" (sic).

There is no possibility of such a system working or doing any good. Even in a country where the ostensible worth of large numbers of individuals is determined by the results of remote collective bargaining, the fact remains that the true worth of each individual varies

day by day according to the present or future needs of his employer and of other employers. This truth nourishes ambition, effort, enterprise and mobility among employees; and these qualities need to be stimulated for their own sake—rather than be treated, presumably, as suitable cases for tax "exemption and allowance" under new incomes policy law. All that would flourish under such a law would be a "black" employment market and an encouragement for the brighter people to leave these shores.

The great majority of people in this country are certainly alarmed by inflation and unemployment. But they are perhaps even more sick of being regarded as members of some kind of universal corporate body and urged to reap the benefit of their individual ambitions and effort except under conditions permitted by the state. An incomes policy law of the kind proposed by Lady Wootton would earn Parliament which imposed it, and the Civil Service which administered it, nothing but hatred and contempt.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, A. J. GREENSTREET, Deputy Director, Engineering Employers' Federation, Broadway House, Tothill Street, London SW1 9NQ.

## Mortgage tax relief

From Mr Peter Hulsey

Sir, Your correspondent King (June 10) criticises impending abolition of the £25,000 limit on the mortgage on the grounds will impede the owner-occupier in the owner-occupied house sectors.

He forgets the private sector. This is dwelt present (though still a place—around a town, own ward in Friesburg, because of restrictions, but also because the owner-occupier is a rented sector, it is denied).

This Government is doing public sector while quietly reducing aid to owner-occupied housing. This will lead to a revival of the private. This can be expected higher labour mobility either of the other in the public hedged about with but and hindered by mortgage: movement to occupiers is made ex the substantial costs of purchase. (Because strictions on private this will not yet show tics.)

The Government is congratulated that, in nothing else, it is right thing as well as Mr King's ultimate. One might perhaps ever if the Labour Party not be seeking to inc £25,000 limit on the that present policies y the return of the object, the (private) is Yours faithfully, PETER HULSE, 63 Grafton Street, Preston, Lancashire, PR1 8JH.

## No percentage rises

From Mr I. F. Van Ammel

Sir, Only when government, unions, employers and media start discussing annual wage increases in terms of pounds and pence rather than percentages will any return to the scale of settlements. Have they all forgotten their "compound interest" formula? Can they no longer work out that £3,000 increasing at 20 per cent

per annum compound will reach some £18,575 in ten years? What chance for our exporting industries then—with the pound at the height of its "petro-strength"? Yours faithfully, I. F. VAN AMMEL, 18 Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London, EC4A 3HT.

## Record Year for EDITH

At the Annual General Meeting of Estate Duties Investment Trust Limited on 17 June, the Chairman, Lord Seeborn said:

"During the year under review the sum invested was again a record at £3.4 million. Since 31 March we have already invested over £1 million in new business, including £161,000 by the issue of new EDITH shares."

Resolutions were passed increasing the net dividend for the year to 2.3p per share (compared with 2.1p last year before a 1-for-10 capitalisation issue) and approving a further 1-for-10 capitalisation issue in the current year. At the end of the meeting Lord Seeborn handed over the Chair to Lord Caldecote, who succeeded him during the year as Chairman of Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation Limited, the Managers of EDITH. Lord Seeborn remains on the Board.

Net Revenue before Taxation rose from £2,553,000 to £2,979,000 in the year to 31 March 1980. Lord Seeborn's published statement included the following points:

- \* Our Net Revenue after Taxation was 20% higher than in the previous year.
- \* Issues of our own shares in exchange for shares in seven customer companies represented 3% of our share capital and 45% of our new investment in the year.
- \* Your directors expect to maintain a 2.3p net dividend rate on the increased share capital following this year's further 1-for-10 capitalisation issue.
- \* The latest Budget included proposals to remove the burden of tax from any capital surpluses realised by approved investment trust companies such as EDITH.

ESTATE DUTIES INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED purchases minority stakes in unlisted companies, enabling shareholders to raise sufficient cash to meet tax and other personal liabilities without having to sell control.

Copies of the Report and Accounts and further information are available from the Secretary.  
**EDITH** ESTATE DUTIES INVESTMENT TRUST LIMITED  
91 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8XP. Telephone: 01-928 7822.

## Solar heating method investigated

By Bill Johnson

Representatives of Britain's leading building societies will visit the site of a £1.5m solar heating project in Edinburgh today to determine its viability.

The system was developed by Calor, which contributed £750,000 to the research and development, matched by £700,000 from the Department of Energy.

The new design, installed in two Miller-built homes, is one of the first in the world to use solar power to heat simultaneously the water and the air in a house.

The design, patented by the company, is novel in the way it stores the energy generated by the solar roof panels. This energy is used to heat a solution of sodium salt. As the chemical action is reversed the heat is released as the salt reforms into its original state. Solar panels have been built on the roof and on the top of the patio, specifically designed to give the required exposure area.

To heat a three-bedroom house, a minimum of 25 square metres is needed. The Edinburgh design is 31 square metres.

The cost of the system is £3,700 but Calor claims that heating bills can be reduced by up to 60 per cent.

The company claims the efficiency of the system is high. Dust and pollen coat the panels in the summer and deflect unwanted heat, while rain and

snow in the winter keep the panels clean.

According to the manufacturer the design has enormous export potential. Because of the technology used in the heating store it could be adapted for use in air conditioning. Calor's international division in North America will explore the possibility of marketing the design in the United States.

In Britain the attitude of the building societies is critical in determining the buyers' and builders' response. Although subsidies are still available for insulating homes under a government scheme no money will be made available, at this stage, for installing solar heating systems.

## EEC move to promote recycling of wastes

By Edward Townsend

Important new attempts by the European Commission to create a concerted action by EEC member governments on waste recycling were announced in London yesterday.

M Michel Carpentier, head of the Commission's environmental service, said that two draft recommendations were now before the Commission, encouraging member states to define and implement policies promoting the use of recycled paper and board and glass containers.

The proposed directives could result in national administrations and public bodies being obliged to make greater use of recycled paper and call for a re-examination of product specifications which restrict the use of recycled paper.

The Commission also wants consideration to be given to its compulsory use by local authorities for office stationery and for toilet and other hygiene papers to be made from recovered waste paper.

M Carpentier was speaking at the opening of a European conference on waste management, the first event of its kind to be staged in the United Kingdom. He said: "Every bottle, every scrap of paper, recycled represents energy saved, a natural resource conserved and pollution avoided."

"However, policies designed to achieve successful waste management along these lines, as the meeting of heads of government in Luxembourg last month emphasized, can only achieve their object in the context of coordinated approach among the Nine."

EEC countries consume about 30 million tonnes a year of paper and board, but less than half of the material for its production originates in the Community. Nine million tonnes comes from recycled fibre, a recovery rate of about 32 per cent.

The draft recommendation says that of the 25 million tonnes of paper that could be recovered each year in the EEC, only 10 million tonnes is being collected.

On the glass recycling front, the Commission is urging the countries to introduce legislation and develop systems of distribution for returnable bottles.

## Prospects for Talbot's car jobs depend largely on August sales

Job prospects in the Talbot car company will depend on a review later this summer, Mr George Turnbull, chairman, said in London yesterday.

He was speaking to the Guild of Motor Writers three days before 1,400 more men are to be made redundant at the company's plant in Linwood, near Glasgow, after Talbot shed 4,000 jobs last year.

Mr Turnbull said much depended on the company's performance in August when the new registration numbers were introduced.

Mr Turnbull, along with other manufacturers, is concerned at the fall in new car buyers. He said it was possible that some further trimming of output would be necessary later in the year, preferably by short-time working, rather than redundancies, but that "so much depends on our performance in August."

The company, formerly Chrysler and now part of the French PSA Group, had improved its productivity, but, like other British makers it was still a long way behind most European plants, Mr Turnbull said.

"We must reach French levels. If we can do so, the question of investment will be looked at more favourably by



Mr George Turnbull, chairman of Talbot, at fall in car orders

our French parent." He was still hopeful that the company would break even this year and go into profit in 1981.

To shift its stock of new cars, Talbot is spending a record £10m this year on promotions. Its contract to supply engines and other parts from the Stoke plant at Coventry to the Iranian state-owned car manufacturer had survived the sanctions issue and parts for 2,000 cars were being shipped each week.

But output of cars in Iran was slowing and it might be necessary to trim sales there which could mean some short-time working, Mr Turnbull said.

Business appointments  
Mr Dennis Boyd to head conciliation at Acas

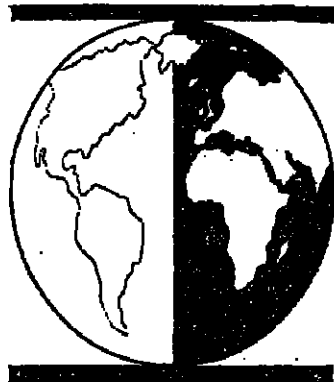
Mr Dennis C. Boyd, the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service deputy chief conciliation officer, succeeds Mr Andrew S. Kerr, who is to retire, as chief conciliation officer.

Mr John Lindsay-Bethune has been made chairman of the City of Westminster Chamber of Commerce. He is the managing director of the J. Walter Thompson Group.

Ronald Williams has been appointed director of the Office of Manpower Economics in succession to Miss Jean Orr who is retiring.



Mr N. Rowe (above) has joined Lowndes-Jones Computer Service as managing director. Bryan Llewellyn, Mr Llewellyn, who is taking up other business activities, will continue as a consultant to the group. Mr Cole continues as chairman and chief executive of Thomson Regional Newspapers.



## Fiat union strike over pay claim

The Metalworkers Union in Rome has staged a three hour strike in plants of the Fiat group, Italy's biggest private company, to back demands under negotiation with the management, including one for an average 47,000 lire (£24) a month wage rise.

The union claims that the response to the strike call was "substantially positive", rising in some workshops to more than 80 per cent.

Like other motorcar manufacturers, Fiat faces falling demand and has put 78,000 workers on a four day week until the end of July.

## Platinum output up

Credit Suisse estimates world platinum production will show a surplus of between 70,000 and 245,000 ounces this year, compared with a deficit of 240,000 ounces in 1979. New and old platinum on offer to the market should total 245 million ounces this year.

## No lira devaluation

The Italian government will present a medium term economic plan by the end of June, Signor Antonio Bisoglio, the industry minister told industrialists in Brescia. He ruled out a lira devaluation.

## £370m loan sought

Western Australia wants Japan to provide more than \$A750m (about £370m) to finance new projects in smelting and for the integration of electricity supply in the state. Mr Charles Court, the Western Australian Premier, said in Tokyo.

## Airline lay-offs

Continental Airlines will cut its passenger capacity by 20 per cent this autumn and lay off 1,200 workers because of the American recession.

## Japanese pledge

Mr Yoshitake Sasaki, the Japanese minister of International Trade and Industry has pledged Iran "all possible cooperation" to implement the scaled \$3,200m (about £1,379m) Japan-Iran petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini.

## Moulinex

The Annual General Meeting, held on 31st May 1980 under the chairmanship of Mr Jacques Vizioz, President of the Supervisory Board, has adopted the resolutions proposed by the Board of Management presided over by Mr Jean Mantelet.

The results of the 1979 financial year are a clear improvement on those of the previous year, which was affected by exceptional events.

The gross self-financing margin amounts to FF283m as against FF239m (+19.4%) and the net profit to FF65m as against FF54m (+19.7%). The latter was affected by substantial provisions of the order of FF50m and thus took into account the losses incurred by the American subsidiary.

The company has maintained its efforts as far as investments are concerned which amount to FF188m, i.e. 9.37% of the turnover.

The Meeting fixed the net dividend at FF4—added to which there is a tax of FF2—previously paid to the Treasury, making a total income of FF6—against FF2.1 and FF3—respectively for the previous financial year.

The dividend will be paid on 18th June 1980 against presentation of coupon No 10.

In his address, Mr Jean Mantelet emphasised that, in the face of increasingly severe international competition, research facilities had been strengthened. As a result several appliances attractive to the general public and protected by manufacturing patents would be launched in 1981.

He also announced the forthcoming marketing of "top of the range" appliances where sales were less dependent on levels of private consumption.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held immediately following the above Meeting it was resolved to replace the Company's present management structure (Supervisory Board and Board of Management) with a single Board of Directors.

## The Property and Reversionary Investment Corporation Limited

Results to 31 March	1980	1979
Profit before tax	£1,877,000	£1,260,000
Earnings per share	4.5p	3.2p
Dividend per share	2.55p	2.04p
Undistributed profit	£428,000	£248,000
Dividend cover (excluding extraordinary item)	1.59	1.58
Net assets per share	204p	184p

Points from the statement by the Chairman, Mr Alfred Rubens FRICS

- \* Property revaluation at 31 March 1980 19% up on previous year.
- \* Developments in hand include 40,000 sq. ft. at Sutton and joint development of a 17 acre industrial site at Frimley.

Copies of the report and accounts may be obtained from the Secretary of the Company at Albany House, Petty France, London SW1H 9EE.

سكوتيا للاستثمار



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## After the 'corset'

the monthly "make-up" day for the figures being the will matter in terms of the bank and "corset" penalties.

It has been restricted competition, the instrument of monetary control, of the "corset" has been limited of strong credit demand it has rved to encourage the creation of side the banking system, notably the placing of commercial bills with ink private sector.

intermediation of this business into team banking system seems likely something like 2.3 per cent to the oney supply figures over the coms. This is not going to make the money supply figures any easier to this summer, but that is a factor authorities will obviously allow for g their judgments on underlying trends and the appropriate stance t rates.

of, of course, is that the economic rapidly becoming such that the a whole will not be able to make al of use of their new-found freee short-run. The banks do in any in subject to the Bank's qualitative ; on lending, while the authorities ; control ultra short-term interest

they be needed, the Government sumably sanction other measures t has finally thrashed out, probably t half of next year, precisely how like to see the monetary system ng the eighties.



Richardson, Governor of the Bank

banks have been left in no doubt ank of England that any bright ing schemes to mark the demise rset will be frowned upon. The : on qualitative lending stay and, that means that the banks ted to give priority to manufact- industry, exporters and companies in import substitution.

time of the corset some banks, or example, gave specific insurce their managers to refrain from ine Margin business and to restrict the personal sector to the level of n. Even so, once the special e repaid on August 11, the banks : more scope for adjusting their eliminate some anomalies and most : of all, plan their longer term

ive guidelines on lending mean the short term banks are not to launch aggressively new nor, for example, to start comert- arnest with building societies. But banks are likely to interpret the ms in their own way.

plan to start new savings and loan and although these may begin in a , they will be ready for a more

aggressive promotion later. Home loans have been an area into which all the clearing banks have indicated they would like to move. But with recession now uncomfortably close the next step may not be so much whether to increase lending but whether there are many takers.

Although equities took a well-earned breather yesterday after their precipitous rise of the past two weeks, institutional appetite for leading shares was underlined by the speed and ease with which the 7 per cent stake in Pilkington held by BSN-De Courcy-Danous following the Flachsgals deal last year was placed for a total of £25m.

Indeed stockbrokers Cazenove and Rowe & Pimman appear to have carried out a remarkably smooth operation for the French group given that the placing price of around 215p was only a 6 per cent discount on the overnight price of 228p, which had managed a jump of a tenth the day before, around twice the rise of other blue chips.

Pilkington's full year results last Friday were rather better than feared at the time of last December's £60m cash call but clearly BSN, which had never looked on the Pilkington holding as a long-term investment, is taking a view on the group's longer-term prospects and perhaps more significantly on the likely course of sterling.

Meanwhile the strong demand for the Pilkington placing coupled with the way the property sector has taken the £108m Land Securities rights issue in its stride may encourage other groups outside second line oil shares to look for a place in the rights issue queue, although this time round companies will have to put a good case other than tiding them over working capital problems.

One further point worth making is that after all the brouhaha about down side placings like Pilkington's are in reality nothing more than a mirror image of such operations.

## International banking Where have all the borrowers gone?

The Bank for International Settlements last week added a warning of its own to those increasingly frequently heard from commercial bankers over the difficulties faced by the international banking system in recycling the vastly enlarged Opec surpluses.

Lending bankers might be forgiven a wry smile. The ironic fact is they have rarely been under less pressure than during the first half of this year. While the deposits of the oil exporters have flowed in, the borrowers have remained determinedly out of sight.

Up until the end of May, according to Morgan Guaranty Trust, the total of new Eurocurrency credits totalled \$24,380m, no less than \$6,000m down on the comparable five months of 1979. Non-oil developing countries had borrowed barely 10 per cent of their projected \$70,000m 1980 current account deficit.

It is the borrowers rather than the lenders who have been reluctant to come forward. Earlier this year the expectation was that, as demand for funds rose, so too would the mergers of the lending banks. This has signally failed to happen. If anything, the evidence of the past week or two is that the competitive pressure to lend is still sufficiently fierce to have obliterated most of the tentative movements towards higher margins. Borrowers as diverse as Sweden, Argentina, Italy and Thailand are all raising funds on more competitive terms than on previous deals.

The reason for the lending lag is not altogether clear. When dollar rates were around 20 per cent there was a strong disincentive to borrow and reserves, in many cases, were sufficiently high in late 1979 to facilitate a borrowing delay. But it cannot last for long. One or two countries known to have a big pending borrowing requirement are already having to concede more generous terms—Brazil is an instance—and increasingly others are expected to follow. The floodgates could well open in the second half of this year.

For the time being, however, banks are highly liquid and probably underlent. As recession gathers pace in domestic markets their desire to lend internationally will grow. The lender's market has not yet arrived.

Anyone doubting the role of the house newspaper as a force in the dissemination of corporate information could do no better than scan some of the recent issues of Ferranti News.

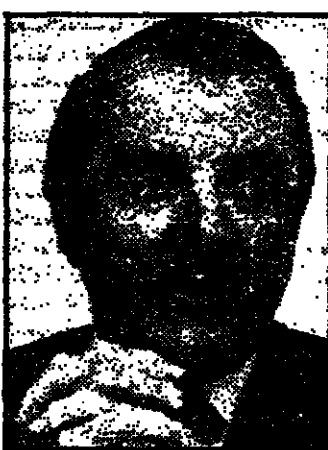
Ever since the Government instructed the National Enterprise Board to dispose of its investment portfolio, the Ferranti has become a vital forum for both management and shop floor workers to express their views. Its role has become even more pronounced since the NEB formally announced on the eve of the spring bank holiday last month that it intended to dispose of its 50 per cent interest in the electronics and electrical group as soon as practicable at a price of £13m.

As Mr Derek Alun-Jones, the company's managing director, observed, with remarkable understatement in the latest issue, "The NEB and its investments have always been a political issue". Today the controversial plan to sell off the NEB stake moves firmly into the political arena when MPs debate the issues which it raises.

It was inevitable that the disposal of the Ferranti stake would be controversial, not least because it will complete the trio of major disposals (the others being interests in Fairair and ICL) made by the NEB under its obligations to the Government. It also happens to rank as a success story—a bull point which management, workers and oppositio

For in the five years since Ferranti was saved from collapse by £15m of new capital from the taxpayer, the company's profits and performance have improved beyond all recognition. When Mr Sebastian de Ferranti, the chairman, and

## Ferranti fights for its independence



Mr Sebastian de Ferranti, chairman of Ferranti, and his brother Basil (centre), deputy chairman, who with family interests control 20 per cent of the company's equity. Right: Sir Arthur Knight, chairman of the National Enterprise Board, which has yet to decide how the disposal of its stake will take place.



his brother Basil, deputy chairman (with family interests they still control 20 per cent of the company's equity), opened discussions with Mr Wedgwood Benn in the summer of 1974, Ferranti was in dire financial straits. Heavy research and development spending and a pre-occupation with technological excellence, which had become Ferranti hallmark, had been accomplished with little more than a passing regard for financial profitability.

With Mr Alun Jones installed as managing director and the rescue formalised in May, 1975, Ferranti reestablished itself forcefully in the electronics and electrical sector. Reorganization coupled with disposal of less profitable engineering activities and rationalization into five main operating divisions have helped Ferranti to emerge leaner, more competitive and profitable.

Last year pre-tax profits were £9.9m; the City expects the results to be published early

next week to show an improvement to about £11m; and, providing the company can remain free of industrial relations troubles, pre-tax profits in the present financial year could top £13m.

Ferranti has become the jewel of the NEB's rather tarnished crown.

The attractions of the company to corporate predators are considerable. It enjoys a technological lead in a range of essential defence areas and projected sales growth for several years ahead is specially encouraging, not least because of the equipment the company will be supplying for the Tornado aircraft programme.

The company depends heavily on defence spending—about two thirds of its worldwide sales are in its area and nearly half of that is to the Ministry of Defence (to which its Scottish group is heavily oriented). That bias would appear effectively to rule out a bid from a foreign buyer.

The heart of the controversy over the sale of the NEB stake is not so much the principle (although Labour MPs would disagree) as the method. Management and workers have achieved, as the casual reader of Ferranti News will discover, a remarkable degree of unanimity about this.

They favour disposal of the NEB holding via the stock market, either in a lump or in stages. The alternative is a disposal to a single buyer—which is attractive to the Government because such a procedure would command an additional premium for the shares because the buyer would have to bid for the balance of the shares—and cash rich GEC is regarded as the most likely bidder.

A GEC bid would not only create uncertainty; it would almost certainly involve delay. Ferranti and GEC compete in a significant number of areas and not only would Ferranti's aspirations to continued independence be undermined, but

the spectre of rationalization and redundancies would loom large. There would be defence considerations: the two companies and their subsidiaries compete and the views of the Defence Ministry would have to be sought.

There would also appear to be prima facie grounds for a reference to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission in the event of a GEC takeover attempt. That would further add to the uncertainty at a critical time in Ferranti's development.

The Ferranti management has vigorously lobbied in support of the flotation route, apparently believing that Sir Arthur Knight, the chairman of the NEB, and his colleagues have already made up their minds to follow the alternative course in response to government pressure.

But the campaign waged by Ferranti has angered Sir Arthur, who has let it be known that the board has not decided what course to follow and will not do so until it has received the Ferranti results next week.

The NEB board finds itself in an unenviable position over the Ferranti disposal because it is required to take account of both the taxpayers' interests, and the interests of the company in selling off its investments.

Proceeds from the sale of the Ferranti stake will count towards the board's contribution to reducing the public sector borrowing requirement. But should a short-term political requirement assume importance than the best long-term interests and health of an efficient, internationally competitive company, which forms a vital part of a sector of British industry afflicted by the plague of deindustrialization?

In today's debate Ferranti managers and workers will be listening carefully to ministerial speeches to see what impact, if any, their campaign has had.

## Bringing order into the world's commodity markets

Geneva

Thinking forward in the midst of war to a better order of things, the economist John Maynard Keynes set out, in a memorandum to the Treasury written in 1942, ideas which three decades later were to be closely examined by the "think tank" of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (Unctad).

The outcome was Unctad's proposals for an integrated programme on commodities (IPC), including a common fund for financing buffer stocks. The IPC proposal was formally adopted in May, 1976, at the Unctad IV conference in Nairobi. Some 25 countries, five of them in the developed "market economy" category, said they would support it financially.

That was the start of the long and — for some Third World nations — frustrating negotiation now moving towards a close at the sixth full session of 103 countries committed to, or interested in, the scheme.

The negotiation on the fund—that is for actually putting the programme itself into operation in anything like the form originally envisaged—depends on the ancillary negotiations on inequitable commodity agreements.

So far, the only one that appears to be a willing candidate for immediate inclusion in the programme is that for rubber, on which a full-scale stabilization agreement was reached, under Unctad auspices, in October last year.

Another possible candidate is sugar, for which a five-year agreement was renegotiated under Unctad in 1977. Negotia-

tions on the other 16 commodities of which the 10 most essential are on a "core" list, are in various stages, and all moving slowly.

Copper has proved to be the most contentious with so far no fewer than 17 preparatory meetings. Negotiations on a sixth tin agreement, to replace one expiring in July next year, broke down last month mainly because of differences over the size of the buffer stock and the principle on which export controls are to be operated. After 10 meetings, the "negotiating stage" has been reached on June.

Nobody any longer sees the integrated programme as a panacea for problems in world commodity trade, but it will have an important role to play in curbing extreme price and supply fluctuations.

Agreement on the fund's basic elements was in fact reached in March last year, subsequent negotiations having been directed to details of its operating charter.

It has two specific functions, financed through separate "windows". The first is building up international buffer stocks in cooperation with the international commodity agreements (ICAs), finance coming in part from the pooled resources of the agreements.

In return for placing with the fund one-third of their maximum financial requirements for stocking, they will receive borrowing rights sufficient to cover their total stocking needs.

In addition, fund members will make direct contributions to the first window, totalling \$400m (\$150m in cash, \$150m on call and the remainder "cal-

lable"). These contributions will compromise minimum equal amounts of \$1m from all members plus assessments based on a variant of the United Nations sliding scale.

From this total at least \$70m will be voluntarily contributed to the second "window" for which the overall target is \$350m. The money from it will be used to finance measures for improving productivity — by research and development — marketing and, where advisable, diversification.

In the event, because of the protracted process in achieving individual commodity agreements, this second "window" looks like being open for business before the first one.

In the final phase of the negotiations, much time has been occupied with arguments on whether funds from one ICA can be freely used to support another. While the Group of 77 (the Third World nations), who have sometimes had extreme difficulty in reaching a common position, have wanted this facility to be automatic and total, the Americans and the European Community have held out for selectivity.

The organization and phasing of direct contributions have also been difficult to agree on,

the 77 seeking to have the fund index-linked because of inflation, an arrangement on which the Latin American countries, because of high domestic inflation, are unenthusiastic. Also voting majorities for special decisions have—naturally—been a crucial issue. The "B" group of western industrialized countries seeking to retain the decisive vote.

Voting rights as now assigned are 47 per cent for the Group of 77, 42 per cent for the "B" group of western industrialized nations, 8 per cent for the "D" group of communist countries and 3 per cent for China. While this is the first time that the developing nations have been thus assessed for votes in an international arrangement, 75 per cent majority and some ancillary decisions will require a two-thirds vote. D countries are complaining that their 8 per cent is unduly low, set against their 17 per cent financing obligation.

A decision has still to be taken about the extent to which borrowing in international markets will be resorted to for the second window and on whether any earnings on first window operations should be allocated to the resources of the second.

Because of its position as a trading entity, the European

Economic Community feels it should be a member of the fund, but without any additional vote, as is already the case in negotiations in tin and cocoa—secret consultations are now in progress on the latter, aimed at unblocking the price issue that remained outstanding when the third session of the conference ended in November.

Manila and Amsterdam have both made bids for the organization's headquarters, London, because of its commodity markets, is favoured by some.

The South East Asian nations, as producers of major commodities that can be stocked, have in fact been keen on the Unctad concept from the outset, their attitude in marked contrast to the often lukewarm attitude of the Latin Americans. The African countries, with soft commodities, have had their eye mainly on potential benefits that could come to them through the second window.

If the separate commodity negotiations now look like obstructing more rapid realization of the integrated programme, Mr Gamani Corea, the Unctad secretary general, is confident as ever that agreement on the common fund will quickly prove to be the vital catalyst.

Alan McGregor

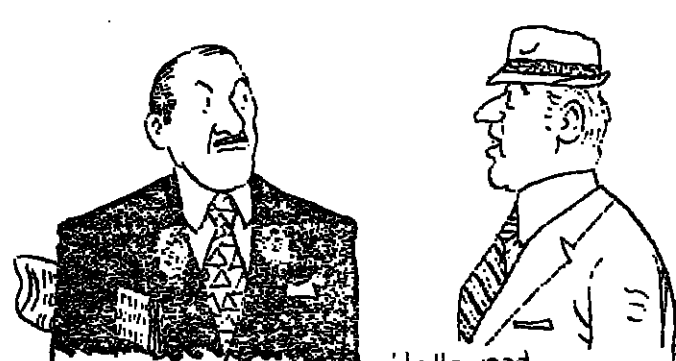
## Business Diary: Fin de siècle • Tyrone power

As whisky goes with, than before or after, are always held that it is haggis—and it must whisky at that.

Ballantine & Sons, if blended whisky, seem ree, however, and are up trout as an alternative Glasgow whisky big sponsor of angling and, is unlocking it to give the Institute of ture at Stirling University to develop a brown alled—yes—the Ballan-

to be a pink-fleshed , a cross between the un and the Leven and it will be luring about two years from a fish is to be produced lowtown Farm, which iversity bought recently, side Stirling.

tion, established a cen- by Sir James Maitland, to be Scotland's first built fish farm. It has is, in the middle of the of which is a pillared m whose roof Sir James inspect the fish. This is e buildings that will be i with the Ballantine



"I don't know what Roy Jenkins is playing at. Both Margaret Thatcher and Jim Callaghan already claim to be the leaders of centre parties."

The sale of Ulster's ailing Tyrone Crystal cut glass company to the Australian millionaire John Graham is one of the more romantic stories to come out of the province in recent years—and not only because 150 jobs will be saved in an unemployment blackspot.

Graham, 44, was born in Tyrone, but left a farm near Plumbridge for Australia when he was 15 with £10 in his pocket. He then made a fortune in mining and by buying and selling ships and aircraft.

Tyrone Crystal, which was started as a community self-help venture 10 years ago by a local priest, Father Austin Eustace, but ran into money problems, had been on the market for the past year.

Graham heard of the firm's troubles on a visit to see his mother. He bought it and plans to invest £500,000.

Graham intends to instal a second furnace and increase the workforce to 200. He said in Belfast that he plans to use Tyrone Crystal as a vehicle for moving into other fields in which he can spot profitable opportunities—but will still produce the high quality lead crystal with an international reputation.

Does the Potato Marketing Board not know its spud from its murrphy? On a promotional teatoh it is selling for £1, it has the slogan: "Always buy British—our spuds are the best!" The corner of the cloth bears the inscription: "Made in Ireland".

Despite their cellars brimming with an abundance of good 1979 wines, and bank accounts well-stuffed with the proceeds of an eminently successful 1978, there is concern among the potentates of claret in the Medoc outside Bordeaux. It is how they are to maintain the standards of their local celebrations.

The Joneses to be kept up with in this case are the de Rothschilds, for whom financial embarrassment is said to be usually a matter of surfeit rather than lack. At the weekend Baron Elie de Rothschild hosted the annual Fête de la Fleur, celebrating the flowering of the vines, at Lafite-Rothschild, a party unmatched in the annals of Bordeaux.

Baron Elie fed 600 on delicacies prepared by Paris's greatest caterer, Gaston Le Néron, convalescing specially from the capital with the wine. The wine list consisted largely of first growths, culminating in Lafite's own 1949.

And after that the guests were treated to a half-hour fireworks display, a pyrotechnical cannonade involving so much explosive that it was with difficulty that the French customs had been persuaded when the materials were imported from Spain, that the Basque separatists were not moving their arsenal.

But what made the cautious Medocais wine, mindful that they cannot have good vintages for ever, was that then Baron Elie generously handed every cent of the ticket money (every guest had paid more than £40 for his place) over to medical research, a gesture which made the smaller châteaux owners whistle.



I thought personnel managers nice, if rather ineffectual people, but after what I have been hearing about this year's essay competition in Personnel Management, (logo above) the magazine of the Institute of Personnel Management, I am beginning to wonder.

The subject is "Ethics versus expediency: the personnel dilemma". Behind this choice, a little bird tells me, was contemplation of the possibility of say, a board's request to engineer the continuation of a dispute so as to qualify for an insurance scheme (à la CBI); or to use skills to make an unfair dismissal "fair" in tribunal terms.

Robbo cannot enter the competition—you have to be an IPM member.

I don't know about you, but I rather like the put-put-put of diesel-powered canal boats—it rather complements the chirrup of the coots and moorhens. The oil and diesel pollution from the boats is another matter. Now Chloride Industrial Batteries and builders Original Boat Company of Upton and Severn have cooperated to launch Electric Blue, a 50-footer which glides silently along on lead acid batteries at about a quarter of the cost of a diesel powered boat.

Ross Davies

## APPOINTMENTS

Career opportunity for property valuation computer

The applicant will be expected to demonstrate a good all-round organisational ability with a view to...

Who knows but that one day property asset valuations may be computed with the aid of silicon chips and robots fed on mechanical data and the very latest official recommendations, producing up-to-date open-market valuations to satisfy the most recent Current Cost Accounting procedures.

Until that day arrives our progressive clients, old and new, will rely upon specialised, professional and practical experience.

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CITY OF LONDON PARIS AMSTERDAM



## Clamour for gilts continues

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings
	£m	£m	per share
Int of Fin	119.9(8.81)	0.42(4.67)	7.10(5.51)
Reedwood (F)	—	5.01(5.57)	3.27(3.17)
Pratt Brothers* (F)	13.0(11.1)	0.83(0.01)	—
Nitin Goldsmiths (F)	13.19(5.97)	0.56(0.45)	14.89(5.6)
GEI Int (F)	64.6(51.3)	6.82(6.16)	10.8(12.3)
— Prop & Reversary (F)	—	2.55(2.55)	—
Robertson Foods (F)	84.9(80.1)	1.25(2.04)	20.67(11.82)
Thornorton Tst (I)	—	1.64(1.54)*	2.61(2.3)
Westbrook (F)	16.11(12.8)	0.75(0.39)	12.3(10.1)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Earnings are shown net of gross but before establishment gross multiply net dividend and earnings are shown net of tax on pence per share. \* Pre-tax revenue.

Div percentage	Pay rate	Year's total
1.53(.51)	25.7	2.22(2.07)
1.63(.51)	7/6	3.25(3.17)
1.04(.6)	1/10	1.0(6.45)
2.41(—)	30/7	3.25(2.53)
3.51(3.02)	—	5.34(6.6)
1.31(.38)	12/7	2.55(2.44)
4.93(4.42)	25.7	6.33(6.30)
2.25(2.25)	8/8	—
2.25(—)	8/8	3.75(3.0)

Business News dividends  
by L.A.S. Profits are shown pre-tax

pared with £6.7m last year. Mr Kenny said that the money may be used for further acquisitions.

GEI's results would have been better by about £750,000 had it not been for the high inflation in the cost of raw materials, although it stressed that it was hard to measure the effect of the disruptions.

The final dividend has been increased from 4.63p gross to 5.07p, making a 15 per cent

Tarmac annual meeting: Mr Edwin Walker Wright, chairman, speaking at the group's annual meeting in London at the Hyde Park Hotel yesterday with Mr Eric Pountain, group managing director, left.

Mr Wright said that despite 1980 being a difficult year for the economy, he

Photograph by John Manning

Tarmac annual meeting: Mr Edwin Walker Wright, chairman, speaking at the group's annual meeting in London's Hyde Park Hotel yesterday, with Mr Eric Pountain, group managing director, left.

Mr Wright said that despite 1980 being a difficult year for the economy, he expected further progress by the group this year with its improved economies of operations and tighter financial controls.

First half results were also likely to show an improvement over last year when difficult weather depressed the figures.

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Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Beechwood (F)	11.3(9.81)	6.5(0.7)	7.2(10.5)	1.58(1.51)	25/7	2.21(2.07)
Bradford Prop (F)	12.4(10.5)	2.4(1.57)	3.1(3.17)	1.0(1.0)	3/5	3.25(3.17)
Porter Brothers* (F)	13.0(11.1)	0.89(0.01)	1.1	1.0(0.6)	1/10	1.0(0.45)
NIU Goldsmiths (F)	13.5(12.5)	0.63(0.45)	14.89(3.6)	2.4(-)	30/7	10.5(3.16)
Eden Int (F)	64.9(53.3)	3.19(2.87)	3.5(3.92)	1.3(1.5)	12/7	5.3(4.6)
Prop & Reversary (F)	15.7(15.7)	5.8(1.26)	1.2	1.2(1.38)	10/7	2.38(0.4)
Robertson Funds (F)	84.9(80.1)	2.55(2.04)	20.62(11.82)	4.93(4.22)	2/5	6.33(6.30)
Argentinean Tst (I)	1.6(1.54)	1.6(1.54)	2.2(2.2)	2.2(2.2)	8/8	3.75(3.0)
Westrick (F)	16.11(12.8)	0.75(0.59)	12.3(10.1)	2.25(-)	8/8	3.75(3.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown before tax. To establish gross multiply net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax earnings are net. Pre-tax revenue.

British and American Tobacco's subsidiary, Amatil, is making an agreed bid for Stegels Holdings, an Australian retailer.

Oct	111.6	102.7
Nov	114.0	105.4
Dec	112.0	103.7
1960		
Jan	117.5	102.2
Feb	110.2	100.9

The government will also closely monitor the activities of deposit-taking companies (merchant bankers). Although laws

The move follows NIOC's

**Bowthorpe Holdings:** Mr Ray Parsons, chairman told annual general meeting that 1980 would certainly be a serious test of Bowthorpe's clients, but exercising on behalf of members.

clients, but exercising on behalf of members.

to £25,000 15%  
£25,000 15%.

in 1979-89 was the appointment of Crawford managing director. He came from outside with a background in the oil industry. His son & Firth Brown and Hall &

is also present to a chairman. But even in the present climate, Mr Crawford is confident of a return to profits in 1980-81.

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d

about 70, but no cuts in the skilled labour force, accounted for half of this. The rest came from small savings such as abolishing the directors' dining room. The fruits began to show through in the second half of 1979-80 when trading profits before taxes began to

**Peter Wilson-Smith**

\* Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15.

هكذا من الاعمال



## Wall Street

## Wall Street

New York, June 16.—Prices of the New York Stock Exchange closed higher as the index rose 34.34 points, or 1.02 per cent, to 3,406.75. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 1.34 points to 877.73. The level since February 20 when closed at 836.86. Advances led declines 800 to 720 as turnover slowed to 1,400 shares from 4,560,000 on Friday.

Mr John Smith of Fahnstock and Co., 100 Wall street, said a lot of wishful hoping the market will go down because there is so much money on the sidelines. With interest rates where they are, returns on stocks are quite generous.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer and Company said sharp declines in the glammers and blue chips are not a sign of a crash in the market. He added they are "all waiting for the market to decline to create a buying opportunity."

Among glammers and blue chips, estate IBM rose 14 to 604. Eastman rose 10 to 524. Xerox rose 674, Escamto to 324. Western Union 11 to 223. Sears Roebuck 24 to 164. American Home Productions 10 to 104. American Post 3 to 104. Dow Chemical 10 to 104. Volcanic leader American Telephone lost 10 to 534. It was ordered to pay \$100,000 damages to MCI for 11 to 534.

## Dollar Spot

## Rates

■ Ireland	2 116-2 218
11 an 70	1.15-7.1134
Netherlands	3.9346-4.135
Belgium	3.25-37.9
Denmark	5 660-2,651
West Germany	1.67-1.768
East Germany	46.95-49.05
Spain	27.10-70.2
Italy	564.10-635.5
Switzerland	4.9395-4.957
France	4.1190-4.1192
Sweden	4.176-4.178
Austria	213.95-216.1
Austria	15.38-12.44
Switzerland	1.640-1.651

■ Ireland quoted in US currency.

### Euro-\$ Deposits

(6) calls, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; seven days, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ -9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; one month, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; three months, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; six months, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

[illegible]









# Residential property



## MESSANGER MAY BAVERSTOCK

**STILEMANS ESTATE  
GODALMING SURREY**  
South West Surrey—adjoining National Trust Winkworth Lakes and Arboretum  
A SUPERB RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY AND STUD FARM  
FOR THOROUGHBREDS



**STILEMANS—LOT 1**  
An exceptional Country House of high quality with late 17th Century characteristics—newly equipped and fitted. First floor: open plan living, dining, kitchen, large reception hall, 1st floor: open plan living, dining, kitchen, large reception hall, 1st floor: open plan living, dining, kitchen, large reception hall.



**STILEMANS—LOT 2**  
THE WELL KNOWN STILEMANS STUD WITH WEST LODGE AND UPPER STABLE YARD.

**STILEMANS—LOT 3**  
A large house with 15 bedrooms and 10 bathrooms. The house is situated on a large plot of land with a large garden and a large driveway.

**STILEMANS—LOT 4**  
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**STILEMANS—LOT 39**  
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## Hampton & Sons

### BETWEEN HENLEY AND OXFORD

Only 5 miles from Henley—45 miles London.

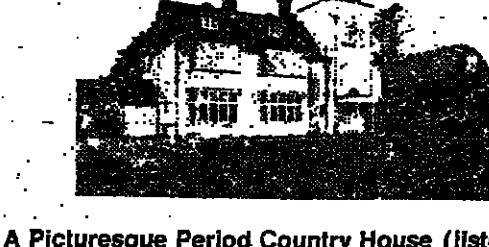


**A Georgian Residence of importance set amidst a Private Park and other lands, of about 149 acres.**

14/15 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, 7 reception rooms, 1st floor: open plan living, dining, kitchen, large reception hall, 1st floor: open plan living, dining, kitchen, large reception hall.

**Freehold for Sale**

**SUSSEX**



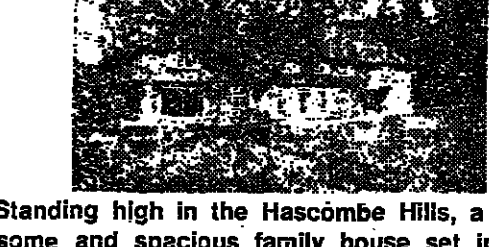
**A Picturesque Period Country House (listed) on the banks of a Mill Stream. The Mill House, Isfield, Nr. Uckfield.**

On the edge of the Village.

4 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, separate 2-roomed suite, 3 bathrooms. Excellent Gurn Bungalow, South court/studio. Stabling. Heated swimming pool. Paddock. In all 12 Acres.

**For sale by auction (unless sold previously).**

**NEAR GODALMING**



**Standing high in the Hascombe Hills, a handsome and spacious family house set in over 3 acres. Rollywood, Munstead.**

Excellent communications. 50 minutes rail to Waterloo. Good access to new A3.

3 principal reception rooms, reception hall and cloakroom. Fitted kitchen and breakfast room. Garden room/workshop. 2 main bedrooms, 4 further bedrooms, and 2 bathrooms. Potential self-contained flat. Full gas central heating. Lovely gardens. Paddock and hard tennis court.

**Auction (unless prior terms agreed) 10th July, 1980.**

Apply: GUILDFORD OFFICE. Tel. Guildford (0483) 72854.

**EAST CLANDON, SURREY**

**High on the Clendon Downs a superb Country Home and equestrian estate with about 25 acres of raised paddocks.**

Hall, cloakroom, 3 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, master suite, 2nd suite with shower, 8 other bedrooms and 2nd bathroom. Oil-fired central heating. Garage block with studio and shower room. Heated swimming pool. Bungalow and luxury stable complex. Further loose boxes and outbuildings and barns in all about 50 acres.

**Freehold. Offers invited.**

Apply: GUILDFORD OFFICE. Tel. 72854.

**6 ARLINGTON STREET, LONDON, SW1A 1RB. Tel 01-493 8222. Telex 25341**

### NEAR TAUNTON, SOMERSET

Only 5 miles from Taunton—45 miles London.



**Arundells Farm Henlade. Compact arable and beef holding with Period House.**

6 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, etc. 110 acres including woodland, extensive farm buildings.

**Freehold Vacant Possession.**

**For sale by auction as a whole or in lots (unless previously sold). SALE THIS DAY (AUC).**

**NORTH DOWNS**

Between Epsom and Purley.



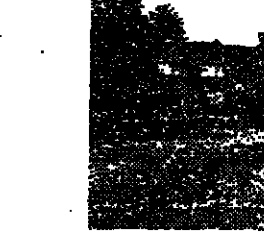
**Mint Farm and Mint Cottage. A Freehold Property enjoying delightful rural situation.**

The main house having 4 reception rooms, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bathroom. The Cottage having 2 reception rooms, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, and bathroom. Old World Garden. 2 paddocks. Stable. Just under 3 acres. Vacant Possession.

**For sale by auction (unless sold previously) on the 16th July, 1980.**

### FULMER, BUCKS

London 30 minutes by train.



**Spacious Country House with superb southerly views over the Alderbourne Valley.**

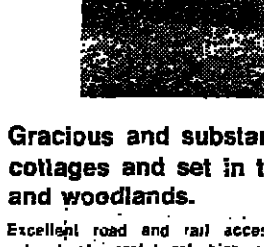
6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, paneled entrance hall, 4 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, utility area, laundry room, workshop, cloakroom. Garaging for 4 cars. Staff cottage. Delightful grounds of about 2 1/2 acres.

**Offers invited for the Freehold.**

Joint Agents: Hetheringtons, Tel. Gerrards Cross 88956.

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

In the Chilterns.



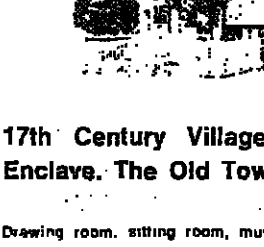
**Gracious and substantial country house with 2 cottages and set in the most glorious gardens and woodlands.**

Excellent road and rail access for central London. Recently the subject of careful refurbishment. 3 principal reception rooms and library. Fitted modern kitchen, breakfast room, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms to 1st floor. Full central heating. 3 garages. Approx 6 acres of grounds. Further 22 acres available. 2 Cottages in their own grounds.

**Freehold for sale.**

Joint Agents: A. C. Frost & Co., Tel. Gerrards Cross 82038.

**SURREY/SUSSEX BORDER**



**17th Century Village House, in picturesque Enclave. The Old Town House—Lingfield.**

Drawing room, sitting room, music room, dining room, fitted kitchen, breakfast room, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Gas central heating. Old coach house now 2 garages and workshop. Garden room/studio. Partly walled gardens.

**For sale by Auction (unless prior terms agreed) 18th July, 1980.**

**HIGH UP ON THE SURREY HILLS**

Guilford 5 miles. London 45 mins.

**Handsome Country Mansion, most elegantly appointed, commanding magnificent southerly views.**

Vestibule, cloakroom, reception hall, drawing room, dining room, morning room, fitted kitchen/breakfast room, utility room, gallery landing, principal bedroom suite with dressing room and bathroom, guest bedroom and bathroom, 2 further bedrooms and potential list with 3 bedrooms, sitting room, bathroom, barroom. Full central heating. Triple garage, gardens of approx. 4 1/2 acres.

**Freehold for sale.**

Apply: CRANLEIGH OFFICE. Tel. (04866) 4204.

## WANTED

**BERKSHIRE-WILTSHIRE**

**OXON-GLOUCESTERSHIRE**

**AN IMPORTANT 17th or 18th CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE**

Preferably set amidst Private Parkland, staff cottages etc. Substantial funds available. COMMISSION REQUIRED.

Details to: P. E. HUTCHINGS, Hampton & Sons.

**PUTTENHAM, SURREY**

Highly favoured village South of the Hogs Back.

**Charming Surrey style residence with glorious Southern views.**

7 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms, cloakroom, sun room, playroom, domestic offices. Cottage. Full central heating. 3 garages, paddock and gardens of 6 acres.

**Price Guide £175,000.**

Apply: GUILDFORD OFFICE. Tel. (0483) 72854.

**6 ARLINGTON STREET, LONDON, SW1A 1RB. Tel 01-493 8222. Telex 25341**

## JOHN D. WOOD

**HERTFORDSHIRE—CHIPPERFIELD**

London 19 miles. M1 Junction 5 miles.



**An exceptional Residential Estate with a superb Georgian house situated in a fine parkland setting and having quick access to London.**

Main hall, morning room, drawing room, library, study, excellent modern kitchen, breakfast room, utility room, cloakroom and cellars, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, Entertainment Barn, Hard Tennis Court. Heated Swimming Pool. Stabling for 14 horses. Garaging for 4 cars. Attractive Cottage. Range of Farmbuildings. IN ALL ABOUT 48 1/2 ACRES.

**For sale by Auction as a Whole or in Lots.**

Apply: Berkeley Square Office (Ref. RSF)

**HERTFORDSHIRE**

Near St. Albans.

**VALUABLE ARABLE LAND**

224 ACRES

In a compact block

Freehold for Sale, Immediate possession.

Apply: Berkeley Square Office (Ref. DCM) or 66 High Street, Harpenden, Tel. (05827) 84343.

**23 BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON W1X 6AL 01-629 9050 Telex 21242**

**HAMPSHIRE—NEAR LINDHURST**

In the NEW FOREST

Excellent communications to London.



**Fine Country House occupying a superb position in the Forest.**

Reception hall and cloakroom; 4 reception rooms, kitchen/breakfast room, compact domestic offices, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms and dressing room, 3 attic rooms. Excellent self-contained Annex. Full central heating. 2 Courtyard Cottages (1 Let). Detached Bungalow. Integral Garage. Private Chapel. Water Tower Building. Stabling. Easy run Gardens. Paddocks. IN ALL ABOUT 12 1/2 ACRES. Freehold for sale. (Offers considered for the house only.)

**Apply: Berkeley Square Office (Ref. DCM)**

**KENT—SEVENOAKS**

London 25 miles (Charing Cross/Cannon Street) 35 miles.

A superb Residential Building Plot, situated in the heart of the exclusive private Wildemere Estate.

Outline Planning Permission obtained for the erection of one detached House and Garages. Well established grounds with fine shrubs and trees. IN ALL ABOUT 12 ACRES. (Further land amounting to about 1 1/2 Acres suitable for a Paddock is available if required.)

**Freehold for sale. For further information, including copies of the Planning Consents, apply Berkeley Square Office (Ref. PDCE)**

## Lane Fox and Partners

**EN BANBURY AND BUCKINGHAM**

**SITUATED COMMERCIAL ARABLE FARM**

**ABOUT 707 ACRES**

**SALE FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION**

Apply: LANE FOX & PARTNERS, Banbury Office.

**IRE, Oxford 12 miles, M40 15 miles. Highly**

**and elegantly proportioned Georgian farmhouse.**

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# Residential property

## LONDON RESIDENTIAL

### Mayfair

Two spacious and elegant newly decorated apartments in a prestige building just out of Grosvenor Square  
Very good reception rooms, 4/5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. All services including resident porter. Closed circuit T.V. entry system. 44 year leases.  
£295,000 and £325,000 to include new carpets throughout and all kitchen equipment.  
Brochure from Sole Selling Agents

### Melton Court, South Kensington

Harry Neal Ltd have recently modernised a number of two, three and four bedroom flats in this sought after building. They are particularly spacious and well planned. All have two bathrooms. All amenities including private parking 55 year leases. Show flat by appointment  
Prices from £85,000

**Knight Frank & Rutley**  
**Knightsbridge** 01-730 8771  
152 Sloane Street, London, SW1X 9DB.

## LONDON AND SUBURBAN

### REDINGTON ROAD HAMPSTEAD

Exceptionally spacious detached house, in best part of Hampstead. Beautiful modern interior. On two floors, four large reception rooms, master bedroom with bath en suite, four further bedrooms with second bath. Sixth bedroom, bath en suite, forming self-contained PLU. Large, fully equipped country-style kitchen. PLUS self-contained flat on top floor, two large rooms, kitchen, bath.  
Main garden between house and street, hence very quiet. Gas central heating throughout, garage, and easy parking.  
Offers for freehold in region of £250,000  
Phone: Evenings 01-435 0043

### DANIEL SMITH

#### ST JOHN'S WOOD

**SELWICK ROAD, NW9.** Three new FREEHOLD town houses (apartments) to a high standard, superbly located in this quiet residential area. Each with 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large double reception room, with balcony, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, double garage, double garden. £110,000-£120,000.

**CAVENDISH CLOSE, NW5.** A rare opportunity to purchase a superb double-fronted detached house in this unique location. The house has 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 kitchens, cloakroom, double bedroom and bathroom, double garage, central heating. Lease 99 years. £225,000.

**HORFOLK ROAD, NW9.** Attractive semi-detached period house in this superb location. The house has 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, 2 kitchens, cloakroom, double bedroom and bathroom, double garage, central heating. Lease 99 years. £225,000.

## LONDON AND SUBURBAN

### PRELIMINARY AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENT UPPER PARK ROAD, N.W.3

Within 300 yards Balisze Park, shops and Tube station. An extremely spacious semi-detached House and Building Plot, offering varying possibilities. In all: 10 rooms, 2 kitchens and 2 bathrooms, etc. Large garden with old brick garage. FREEHOLD for sale by Private Treaty or Auction later. OFFERS INVITED. Sole Agents.

#### Hampton & Sons

Hampton Office, 21 Heath Street, London, N.W.3  
Tel: 794 8222/2253

## SURBITON

Close to station and Thames. Large well-built family home

Reception hall with wine store, mahogany ballustraded staircase and gallery leading, large lounge and oak-panelled dining-room, study, kitchen, breakfast room, butler's pantry, cloakroom with w.c.  
First Floor: grandy flat, comprising large room, double bedroom and kitchen; 2 other double bedrooms, bathroom and separate w.c.  
Second Floor: 2 bedrooms, bathroom with w.c. and 2st. games room.  
Garage and small gardens.  
£99,950 o.n.o.  
Tel: 01-399 0634

## LONDON FLATS

**W.6.**—Detached house, 6 beds, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, breakfast room, 2 bathrooms, landscaped garden. Garage. C.H. £105,000 FREEHOLD.

**W.2.**—Flat, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, Courtyard garden. £95,000.

**W.1.**—Semi-detached Georgian house, 3 beds, 2 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, double garage. £120,000 FREEHOLD.

**N.1.**—Attractive house, 3 bedrooms, lounge/dining room, study, bathroom. Garden. £67,500 FREEHOLD.

**W.1.**—Close to station, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, double garage. £110,000 FREEHOLD.

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**W.6.**—Detached house, 6 beds, 2 reception rooms, kitchen, breakfast room, 2 bathrooms, landscaped garden. Garage. C.H. £105,000 FREEHOLD.

**W.2.**—Flat, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, reception room, kitchen, Courtyard garden. £95,000.

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## LONDON FLATS

### Luxury flats for sale (for investment or occupation)

### CLIFFORDS INN CITY OF LONDON E.C.4

Immaculate modern apartments for sale in PHASE 2 of this exclusive residential development

#### 100 YEAR LEASES

1, 2, & 3 Room flats available from £33,500  
All amenities including:-

- \* Newly decorated \* Lifts & 24hr. porterage
- \* C.H. & C.H.W. \* Telex
- \* GPO Telephones \* Mortgages available
- \* New fully-equipped Kitchens and Bathrooms

Superb location adjacent to the Law Courts, Temple, Fleet Street, and close to the heart of the City and West End.

Show flats open Weekdays 12 noon - 5 pm.  
Weekends 12 noon - 5 pm.

Full Colour Brochure and Details from the Sole Selling Agents.

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Estate Agents, Surveyors, Property Management & Development Consultants  
No.1 Berkeley Square, London W.1  
01-493 2222 (24 hrs) 491-3304  
Telex 267383

## PIMLICO SW1

Beautifully decorated ground floor flat with 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, lounge, dining room, study, and large rear garden. Very low outgoings.  
Long lease. £62,500.  
Telephone 01-831 6043 after 6.30 p.m.

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MAXIMUM mortgages, remortgages, for Top Up, Second and 3rd mortgages. Loans, Mortgages, Finance.  
Tel: 01-262 4533

## LONDON FLATS

### Britton Poole & Burns FLATS FOR SALE

**HOLLAND ROAD, W.14.** Spacious second floor flat, light & sunny. 2 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, kitchen and bathroom. 99 years lease. £42,500, offer will be considered.

**COTTESMORE COURT, W.14.** 5th floor flat with fine views. 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, double reception room, kitchen, C.H. lift, porter. 99 year lease. £73,000 inc. good quality carpets and furniture.

23 Cromwell Place, S.W.7. 01-584 4231

## CANONBURY, N.1

### OPPOSITE PARK TWO ADJACENT GARDEN FLATS

In small P.B. block. Two front doors to lobby, one external door. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, bath w.c. One has fitted kitchen and gas c.h. Communal garden. Ideal for a company employee or for family with close relations. Grassy flat, etc.

£75,000  
01-359 0731

## N.W.3.—Garden Flat

facing the Heath, 3 beds, through lounge, kitchen, bath w.c., 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, bath w.c. One has fitted kitchen and gas c.h. Communal garden. Ideal for a company employee or for family with close relations. Grassy flat, etc.

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01-359 0731

## BRODTMAN

01-435 7737

**WIMBLEDON.** Sunny flat, garden, 3 beds, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, bath w.c. One has fitted kitchen and gas c.h. Communal garden. Ideal for a company employee or for family with close relations. Grassy flat, etc.

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## MORTGAGES & FINANCE

MAXIMUM mortgages, remortgages, for Top Up, Second and 3rd mortgages. Loans, Mortgages, Finance.  
Tel: 01-262 4533

## OVERSEAS PROP

Readers are advised to seek legal advice before purchasing property in any foreign country.

### ASSISI, IT/

(8 miles)

Only the best properties for sale

### 18th CENTURY FARMHOUSE

Standing in 43 acres of some woodland.

### BEAUTIFUL POSITION

With views

Perugia and beyond, 3 miles to medieval castle.

House sensitive to living upstairs, original and bread oven.

Large living room, kitchen, 1 super bedroom, 1 super bathroom, 1 super garage, 1 super summer house.

FOR SALE £1,200,000

For further details: Dr. S. (lawyer), 28 St. W.1. Tel: 01-4

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# Crene Crene

-Managerial-Administrative-Secretarial-Personal Assistants-

## Only the best Temporaries meet our permanent standards

In the past few weeks, we've been writing about the stand we are taking to assert Margery Hurst's long-established standards for high calibre executive secretaries and P.A.'s.

Although jobs where high standards of performance are needed and appreciated (old fashioned shorthand/typing speeds, combined with genuine responsibility and discretion) may be increasingly few and far between, many of our client companies still believe in our standards—and they come back to us, again and again.

So far, we've written about permanent appointments, mainly because the special people to whom we're addressing our ads often believe that temping is a waste of everything they've ever learned. But that's not strictly true.

In fact, because of that belief, many employers who share our high standards, often find the

occasional and necessary temporary secretary very hard to come by. We inevitably have more temporary bookings than we have people. It's a pity, because if you have all the skills and qualifications for a top permanent position but haven't yet found your perfect opening, you could well find our temporary opportunities particularly interesting. We hope that, rather than settle for permanent second best, you will let us find a first rate temporary position for you.

The rates and rewards are outstandingly high: they need to be, for we'll only deal with outstanding people.

So, if you're filling in before the big job comes up—or if you've got the experience for a senior job but not the time—why not ring Merry Waxman at our Davies Street office to fix a date for a meeting?

**Margery Hurst**

EXECUTIVE, SECRETARIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS  
47 Davies Street, London W1, 01-623 8812 115/117 Cannon Street, London EC4, 01-623 6881  
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## Managing Director's Secretary

International Project Management  
c.£6000-WC2

The problems involved in the organisation of agricultural projects in such diverse locations as the Caribbean and South America create considerable pressure for the Managing Director. Fortunately he appreciates that these pressures can be reduced by the proper use of a secretary, whose own high professional standards (based on 'A' level education and formal secretarial training) allows the routine work to be handled quickly and more attention paid to the general role of the secretary as an organiser and confidant. Age is likely to be around thirty, but poise, initiative and previous experience in an international operation are much more important. Please ring us to fix a meeting.

**Margery Hurst**

EXECUTIVE, SECRETARIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS  
47 Davies Street, London W1, 01-623 8812 115/117 Cannon Street, London EC4, 01-623 6881  
We set the standard because we made the stand

## Secretary

A special role in Medical Services with Saudi Arabian Airlines.  
£5,417 pa.

Saudia is the world's fastest growing international airline and we take special care of people. Based in Regent Street, our Medical Services Department provides support and assistance to employees and their families living in London for medical treatment. We are looking for an experienced secretary with good speed to carry out more than the normal secretarial duties. We need someone familiar with medical terminology to order supplies, liaise with our Medical Services H.Q. in Jeddah and generally work on his or her own initiative. Ability to use a telex is an advantage. Saudia offers excellent conditions of employment, including 25 days annual holiday, immediate vouchers, contributory pension and, of course, discount on air fares. Please telephone L2 Moxies on 01-996 7765 for an application form.

**saudia**  
SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES

## Personnel Officer

c.£6,600 pa.

We are a rapidly expanding Book and Record Club, part of an international leisure group, with offices throughout the U.K. We require a Personnel Officer to assist the Manager in every aspect of his function, but in particular to take responsibility for recruitment of junior sales and senior office staff, administration, health and safety.

Applicants should be aged 28-40, with experience of a professional environment. Own car and driving licence may also prove useful, as visits to the Sales regions will be involved.

Starting salary will be in accordance with experience, in addition to a generous package of benefits with excellent future prospects.

For further details please telephone or write to Mike Leamy, Personnel Manager.



**The Leisure Circle Ltd.**  
York House, Empire Way,  
Wembley, Middlesex HA9 0PE  
(Tel. 01-902 8888)

## SECRETARY

Salary up to £6,334 p.a.

London Electricity have a vacancy within their Headquarters Commercial Director's Department for a Secretary to work for two Assistant Commercial Directors (Energy Marketing, Contracting/Services Sections) who will be based at 45 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1LS (near Liverpool Street Station).

The successful applicant must have accurate shorthand/audiotyping skills and be experienced in all general secretarial duties. This position involves dealing with a considerable amount of confidential work and the appointed person must be capable of working on their own initiative. The salary offered is within a scale rising to £6,334 p.a. and includes benefits including: generous holiday, staff canteen, sports and social facilities, sick pay, pension scheme, privilege purchases etc.

Please telephone Sue Adams on 01-588 1288 or write to her at the above address. (This appointment is open to male and female applicants.)

The power  
behind London



**Snr. Sec./P.A.**  
**PR Co.**  
**£5,500**

**THE GROSVENOR BUREAU**  
Staff Consultants

**Vice-President's P.A.** £6,000

New London operation of established international marine group. The MD needs a capable P.A. Secretary to assist in the day-to-day running of the company. The P.A. must be a professional, with a proven track record, this exciting venture offers real scope and exceptional Company benefits.

**Mayfair Consultants** £8,000

Pragmatic company in luxury suite of offices seeks a well groomed and intelligent secretary to assist a Senior Executive. His work is of a highly confidential nature requiring diplomacy and tact and an excellent standard of secretarial skills.

**BERKELEY APPOINTMENTS**  
181 New Bond St. W1  
01-498 6444

**CHRISTIAN YOUTH CENTRE  
IN BERMONDSEY**

**SECRETARY**

Opportunity arises for Evangelical Christian to join a Team in a large and well established Youth Centre, in redeveloping inner city area. The Secretary is a key member of the Mission staff, providing imaginative and sensitive support to the Warden; and using words to deal with both routine and immediate tasks, is responsible for normal office and bookkeeping duties.

Salary in the range of £5,000. Accommodation available. Apply to the Warden and Team Leader, Cambridge University Mission, 43 Old Jamaica Road, London SE16 4TE. Tel. 01-237 3784.

## PERSONAL ASSISTANT

£6,000+

Generous fringe benefits, unique position for attractive young P.A. to our Managing Director/Designer. To assist him in all aspects of his work including occasional trips to Europe. If you are an experienced P.A. with a flair for administration please telephone Miss James immediately.

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351 Oxford Street, London W1.  
01-499 7272

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Stunning, unflappable person with excellent speaking voice needed to man our busy reception area. Duties involve operating a PABX 120-line switchboard, typing and telex, and greeting our clients.

If you can remain cool when things get hot we'll pay you up to £25,000 p.a. to start and give you good company benefits including cosmetic allowance and generous discounts.

Interested? Call Chris Mitchell now on 588 4491.

## TV FILMS

Munich/Bavaria

Here is your chance to use your excellent German and English secretarial skills with the dynamic young director of a go-ahead film company. Lots of interesting international contact and visits to film festivals. Excellent salary. Age 23+. Telephone Susan Shepherd.

## SENIOR SECRETARIES

173 New Bond Street W1Y 9PP  
01-498 0082-01-493 5907

## £7,000

The Managing Director of a small group needs a P.A./Secretary. Hearing one hat he looks at projects ranging from property to recording studios and advises on investment feasibility; with another he runs a personnel consultancy. His P.A. must be versatile, a good all rounder and be able to undertake research.

**Directors' Secretaries**  
Tel. 01-629 9321  
100 Tottenham Court Road

## SECRETARY

Circa £5,000

Charles Stewart and Company Limited, one of the second largest tobacco companies in the world—Philip Morris Limited—deal with sport sponsorship and promotion require a Secretary with knowledge of conversational French.

A small but lively office is currently based in Acton, but will be moving to brand prestige offices at Feltham in July.

As well as a competitive salary and LV's offer the usual large company benefits during 4 weeks holiday.

Interested applicants please telephone or write to:

Aine Miller, Philip Morris Limited, Great House, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. Tel. 01-568 4191.

## Robert Stockwell Limited

To appoint a personal assistant to Managing Director

Managing Director of a busy printing and company requires a personal assistant to in the smooth running of his office, near on Bridge. The applicant should have a standard of shorthand/typing (100/60), a pleasant telephone manner, and enjoy working under pressure. A good knowledge of English language is essential and a driving licence would be helpful.

Competitive salary, depending on experience, negotiated. Generous holidays.

Contact  
Phyllis Jones on 01-407 9172

## SECRETARY

Fluent in English and German  
£6,000-£7,250

As a leading German manufacturer of industrial plant, looking for an experienced Secretary for a Special Projects Manager, based in the Industrial Planning Department in the Cologne HQ, who co-ordinates acquiring projects in English-speaking countries. Usual secretarial tasks are involved and require spoken and written English and German. Some attention work will be needed. 120 wpm shorthand, in typing and the ability to work independently essential.

Excellent salary will be negotiated around DM25-30,000 DM12 approx. including holiday allowance plus 5 week's holiday.

Date: around 1st August with initial interviews in Cologne. Please send full career details, quoting ref: CS. to: The Personnel Manager, KHD Great House, Riverside Road, London SW17 0UT. Phone: 01-446 9161.

## ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR

EDINGTON GALLERIES Ltd., are one of the most successful private galleries in London dealing in modern contemporary art. We are looking for someone fastidious to research, compile exhibition catalogues. This will entail close contact with the director, artist, designer and printer, and very accurate biographies of the artist and his work will be kept. Graphic records of their work will be kept. Person will probably be young, intelligent, polite, systematic yet flexible enough to take on as much as his/her own. However, no knowledge of art is necessary.

3 salary, LV's and three weeks annual holidays plus full Christmas/New Year period. Hours: 9.30-5.30 to Friday with alternate Saturdays 9.30-1.00 (leaving Friday afternoon is free). Items should apply to writing with full personal details and references to: Hester van Royen, Waddington & Co. Ltd., 2 Cork Street, London, W.1.

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**BANK** TO £6,500  
Nagmarie P.A. Sec to run small office for US bank.

**WARREN ST** TO £6,000  
Well spoken personal sec for dashing young Director of Estate Agents.

**SLOANE SQ** c£5,500  
Mature audio sec to run lovely office for architect.

**PICCADILLY** c£5,500  
Zippy young sec with good sh. typ. sec for fast expanding advertising agency.

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Attractive Receptionist, plush offices. PABX 4218.

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by the Director of the SHELTER NATIONAL HOUSING AID TRUST which administers 6 regional housing aid centres. Duties include administrative and secretarial duties, liaison with housing groups, lawyers and individuals. Starting salary £4,924 to £5,304, annual increments and cost of living rises, 24 working days' holiday p.a. For full details and an application form, please contact: The Director, SNHAT, 157 Waterloo Road, London, SE1 8UU. Closing date for applications: 30th June, 1980.

## FACILITATE TRAINING

AGE 25+ £5,500

NRA is an international Management Training Consultancy who require training activities co-ordinator for their London office, opening in June, 1980. As a member of the NRA team, you will take part in their programme of growth and development. You will be responsible for the co-ordination of all training activities associated with the London office. This will include participation in the promotion and marketing of consultancy activities and training courses as well as carrying out administrative and secretarial responsibilities. Candidates should have proven ability of using their own initiative and intelligently working on their own; effectively communicating with different types of people; and effectively administering and training staff.

Send your C.V. or telephone for an application form to: Sheila Nunnally, NRA (Training and Development) Ltd., 238-241 Great Brunswick Street, London, W.C.2. Telephone 01-630 8337.

## SECRETARY/ OFFICE MANAGER

Small, but fast growing, company undertaking interesting and worthwhile work. seeks first-class Secretary and Office Manager to work as part of a busy team. Must have the skills, motivation and intellectual calibre to become fully involved in all aspects of the company's activities and to grow with the job. Preferred age 28-40. Salary £6,500 (negotiable), plus profit sharing.

CV to Job Creation Ltd., 17-18 OLD BOND ST., W.1

## CONSULTANTS

£5,400 p.a. (Review 1st July)

Would you like to assist four busy Consultants where you will use your initiative and secretarial skills to the full. Audio experience essential, shorthand would be useful.

We can offer luxurious working conditions opposite Charing Cross station together with two salary reviews a year, service increments, luncheon vouchers and other benefits. For further details telephone Ann Grover in the Personnel Department on 01-636 1200.

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For Legal Manager  
up to £6,000 (City)

The Manager of a newly created Legal Department joins us in August and we are now looking for a Secretary to work for him. This position is based in our Lime Street Offices.

Applicants aged 30-50 must have had previous experience as a Legal Secretary and should possess impeccable shorthand and audio skills.

An attractive fringe benefits package includes an annual bonus, heavily subsidised lunches, season ticket loan and flextime working.

Telephone: Mrs Sue Woolcott  
on 01-623 7100 Ext 3671

for an application form and further details.

**Lloyd's of London**

## ADMIN. SEC.—To £5,600 p.a. LEGAL

You will join a large firm of solicitors based in the West End of London and be working for one of the Partners. Your duties will include shorthand and audio work but above all you will be a competent administrator, keen to progress and develop your job. Previous legal experience is a valuable asset and every encouragement will be given to study for legal exams. Interested? Please tel. Miss Daphne Vandersteen, Personnel Administrator. 01-734 5051

## EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

OIL INDUSTRY  
c £5,500 p.a.  
plus £1.50 per day LVs

For the supremely able secretary—whose calm self-assurance is founded on a sound business sense and ability within a Commercial environment—an opportunity to play an important role, both secretarial and administrative, for the General Manager of the Petrochemical division of a major American Oil Company located in Kainchiwidge. The job has a high "non routine" content and calls for a person with flexibility, versatility and tact. Working hours are flexible and luncheon vouchers at £1.50 per day are provided. Please telephone David White, 01-465 7711 for an early interview.

DAVID WHITE ASSOCIATES LIMITED  
(Off London Recruitment Consultants)  
24 Kingsway, London WC2.

## Crone Corkill

**£6,500 + MORTGAGE**  
An outstanding opportunity with a dynamic and growing company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company. The job has a high "non routine" content and calls for a person with flexibility, versatility and tact. Working hours are flexible and luncheon vouchers at £1.50 per day are provided. Please telephone David White, 01-465 7711 for an early interview.

PA—£7,000  
Be the right-hand person to a dynamic and growing company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the company. The job has a high "non routine" content and calls for a person with flexibility, versatility and tact. Working hours are flexible and luncheon vouchers at £1.50 per day are provided. Please telephone David White, 01-465 7711 for an early interview.

Ring 625 8835 Recruitment Consultants

LATE NIGHT THURSDAY EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT

## VARIETY GALORE!

Secretary Shorthand (not used every day) for Personnel Department of large well known organisation. Personality and initiative all important. Liaison with firms and universities. Contact with people. Working conference rooms and dealing with adverts. Friendly atmosphere, working in super offices. Early 20s. Salary £6,000+, plus perks.

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## EAT YOUR HEART OUT

£6,000+

International food company requires P.A./Sec with mature approach to administrative work. Legit knowledge helpful, not essential. Quenchish Personnel 637 7687

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publishing—PA/Sec £6,500 + perks

**PR SEC**  
Assist with production of newsletter and press releases.

**LEISURE INDUSTRY**  
Sec with organising ability to assist MD £5,500 + perks. Call Gill, 01-404 0133  
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## SECRETARY

for a Boarding School in Malawi

Kamuzu Academy—just 92 miles from the capital city of Lilongwe—is a new addition to the educational development programme of this Central African country.

As Private Secretary to the Headmaster, you would have a responsible position of confidence. So you should be a mature senior with a proven record of dealing with VIPs—and be able to drive.

High qualifications in shorthand/typing, general office organisation, communications and minute taking at meetings is essential.

A salary of £6,250—and 25% terminal gratuity after 3 year contract (both tax free)—is offered with many other overseas benefits including rent free accommodation. Write quoting Ref. No. SB/2 before 5 July, 1980 to: Malawi High Commissioner, Recruitment Section, 33 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 0HS.

## Director's Secretary

up to £6,000

The Director of European Business Affairs of a major American film production and distribution company requires a hyper-efficient individual with developed secretarial skills. Legal experience would be particularly useful, as would a knowledge of French and/or Italian. Applicants, male or female, should be capable of working on their own initiative with a minimum of supervision. Hours are 10 a.m.-4 p.m. and the benefits of this attractive West End based appointment include 3 weeks' holiday (4 after one year), staff pension scheme plus record discount and 25 days' holiday. The job starts on 1 August, 1980. For further details, please contact:

Michelle Lockyer, Brindley & Wilson Ltd., North West House, 119/121 Regent Street, London W1P 0PU. Tel. 01-282 0181.

## £6,500 WEST END

A senior and dynamic Vice-President of this international real estate company needs a young, energetic P.A. who enjoys working in an entrepreneurial and informal environment. Age 20-35. Speaks 100/60.

## FINE ARTS

£6,400

An extrovert P.A./Secretary with social flair and the ability to deal with prestigious clients is needed to assist a Director level within the blue chip organisation. Age 23-35. Speaks 100/60.

Angela Mortimer Ltd.

Recruitment Consultants  
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Get in on the "ground floor" as P.A./Secretary to the General Manager of a European Bank just opening a London Branch in the City. Fluent German required and English a possible German shorthand. Age 25+.

377 8690  
146 Bishopsgate, E.C.2  
Secretaries Plus

## LEGAL SEC./P.A.

Two young Commercial Lawyers with lovely WC1 offices looking for an intelligent and responsible personality to run their office. PAYE and book-keeping. Salary £6,000+ p.a. Telephone 01-242 2328. Quote reference MG.

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Requires an efficient, experienced secretarial assistant with good skills for small office in Mayfair. Salary £5,500-£6,500 depending on age and experience. Apply in writing with C.V. to The Japan Foundation, 35 Dover Street, London W1X 3RA.



# Stene Stone

—Managerial—Administrative—Secretarial—Personal Assistants—

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**MARLOW** £6,000  
Bilingual Secretary, German or French. Must have excellent level of competence. Level office, plus perks.

**WINDSOR** £5,000 neg.  
Small Holding Co., in beautiful surroundings. This super job offers lots of client contact, own office in spacious mansion.

**IVER, BUCKS.** £5,200  
P.A. Sec. for 1st. product. Car driver. This super job offers lots of client contact, own office in spacious mansion.

**MAIDENHEAD** £4,500  
Career opportunity for well-qualified Secretary/Assistant in the hotel industry. Late of admin. and interviewing.

Temporaries also urgently required  
Late evenings by appointment  
Open Saturdays, 10 a.m.-12 noon

92 High St.,  
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## JAYGAR

## RUSTY SHORTHAND P.A. £6,000

Typewriter training is not required in this position. P.A. Secretary to two Directors of a major company. They are concerned with the company's future and will share your enthusiasm. You will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm. You will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

Crone Corkill  
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## SECRETARY/ SHORTHAND TYPIST £6,000

Aged 23-35 for partner in busy professional firm near Piccadilly Circus. Excellent working conditions in friendly office. 4 weeks holiday, BUPA. Please ring  
Michelle  
01-437 0474

## CONFERENCE ORGANISERS £5,000 NO SHORTHAND

Someone involved in the Administration and organization of this busy company. You will need initiative to deal with speakers and delegates and to handle advertising, bookings, enquiries and to keep me and an assistant organised.  
Phone Philip Shipman  
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(£2.95 paper—£5.95 hard)  
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We seek one either to augment our team and maintain high standards or to replace an experienced interviewer. The successful candidate will be responsible for interviewing and selecting staff for recruitment in desirable, secure, and well-paying positions. Phone 7252-7, Prices St., W.1, to Mr. or Mrs. Wiggins.

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Top international West End Co. running office alone, working for two young bosses. Excellent perks. To £6,000 neg.  
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18 Bridge Lane, E.C.4.  
Tel: 353-1478.

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The Chairman of one of London's most prestigious property companies is looking for a P.A. who is confident, efficient, and able to handle the company's social and administrative duties. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

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As Secretary to the Director of a travel company, you will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm. You will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

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Your job and professional life are the key to this top position. If you are confident, efficient, and able to handle the company's social and administrative duties, you will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR £5,000 Early Twenties

Assistant to training Administrator in lively team of young Chartered Accountants in City. Sense of humour, initiative and ability to work under pressure essential. Fast, accurate typing skills with audio are required but shorthand not essential. Some travel within London.  
Please telephone Miss McKay  
253 3978

## £6,000 ADMINISTRATOR

An unusual post looking after the day-to-day running of residential flats in W.2. Typing plus bookkeeping required. Age 30+.  
439 7001  
44 Conduit Street, W.1  
Secretaries Plus  
The Secretarial Consultants

## TEMPS!

For a warm welcome and top rates call Rosemary Hamer in the City or Lyn Cecil in the West End.  
377 8600 City  
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## £6,500 RESEARCH

An opportunity to expand out of Secretarial work eventually as Secretarial / Research back-up to the Analyst in this international City Bank. A wide range of duties including shorthand/typing. Age 23+.  
377 8600  
146 Bishopsgate, EC2

## Humorous Secretary, 25+, required by vice-president of small British Publishing House for lively, informal job covering many aspects of office administration and typing. Adequate essential and stylish s/h helpful. £5,500-£6,250 Monica Grave Recruitment Consultants. 837 1927.

## CONSULTANT

Are you energetic, self-motivated, sales orientated, hard working and yet have a thing for and empathy with people? As one of our team, you will find it varied, involving, stimulating and with a chance to get out and about. Join us as a consultant!  
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01-429 5861

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A genuine opportunity has arisen for a Recruitment PA to join a leading City company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## ASSISTANT SECRETARY

For interesting and challenging work in a small, well-run company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## DIRECTOR'S SECRETARY £6,000 + BONUS

Pleasant West End Office.  
Secretary P.A., 25 years and over, required by Director of international company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## PERSONNEL PA £6,000

An opportunity for a top secretary to make full use of her skills in a leading department of this prestigious City based company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## PARTNER IN FIRM OF SOLICITORS £5,000+

Partner in firm of solicitors running mainly with shipping and real estate. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## EXECUTIVE TRAVEL ADVISER

For an international travel company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

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Wanted for small thriving export company. No shorthand required, mainly reception and secretarial work. Pleasant office, close to St. James's. £5,000 p.a.  
Call 222 2122, Mr. Hardman.

## SHORTHAND TYPIST TO DIRECTOR

WADDINGTON GALLERIES LTD are one of the most successful private galleries in London dealing in modern and contemporary art. They are looking for someone to take shorthand dictated at speed either in a studio or in the general running of the office. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## COLLECTOR, W.I. needs Advertisements and Sales. Salary £5,000-£6,000. 100% commission. 100% commission. 100% commission.

## MAYFAIR PROPERTY COMPANY are looking for a well-qualified Secretary/Assistant in the City and interviewing. Salary negotiable. 100% commission. 100% commission. 100% commission.

## RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST, 20+, for a leading City company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## SECRETARY/PA to a leading City company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## SECRETARIAL

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Professional firm Chartered Quantity Surveyors near London Bridge Station. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine (University of London)

## SECRETARY

required to work for the Professor of Obstetrics & Gynaecology in the new Royal Free Hospital, Hampstead. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## ORGANIZE FASHION SHOWS AS SEC. TO FASHION GROUP. Must have experience in fashion design and be able to handle the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE RECTUM AND COLON

The position of PART-TIME SECRETARY for the ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE RECTUM AND COLON. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

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For. City. Sec. to a group of fashion designers. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

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Need someone special to work with a lively, creative group of people. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## P.A. TO HEADMASTER

Required September. Established West Country Boarding School. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## PARLIAMENTARY TOPICS. Literate and confident. Must have experience in handling the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## FILM COMPANY needs secretary (London) to assist in the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## ADVERTISING AGENCY needs capable P.A. to assist in the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## EXECUTIVE TRAVEL ADVISER

For an international travel company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## PERSONNEL SEC. W.I. Could you handle the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## GRADUATE SECRETARY, £5,500. City. Collect call. 100% commission. 100% commission. 100% commission.

## SECRETARY / NEGOTIATOR for a leading City company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## ADVERTISING AND Public Relations Company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## SECRETARY/PA for a leading City company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## SHORTHAND TYPIST TO DIRECTOR

WADDINGTON GALLERIES LTD are one of the most successful private galleries in London dealing in modern and contemporary art. They are looking for someone to take shorthand dictated at speed either in a studio or in the general running of the office. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## NON-SECRETARIAL

## SECRETARY/ NEGOTIATOR

required for interesting work in a leading City company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## BONNY SCOTLAND, £3,000 + neg. through knowledge of Scotland, as a promoter/assistant. Travel in the Highlands useful. Tel: 2622 Just the Job Ltd.

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SECRETARY required for a leading City company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## PART TIME CAREERS

SECRETARY required for a leading City company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

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## PART-TIME SECRETARY / P.A. over 25, in run designer's small firm. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## SECRETARY/PA. Vaushall Bridge area. Start Thursday working for a firm of accountants. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## TEMPING TIMES

Modestly speaking, of course, you need people like us who are confident, efficient, and able to handle the company's social and administrative duties. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## JOYCE GUINNESS BUREAU

21 Ebury Avenue. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## MAGIC COMBINATION

Combine your impeccable secretarial skills, superb level of experience and pleasant personality with our regular in person first-class temporary Secretaries and you can enjoy interesting and challenging work in the West End and City districts. Spread 100.00-120.00 p.w. (West End) or 80.00-100.00 p.w. (City). Tel: 01-538 7070

## Crone Corkill RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

SECRETARY/P.A. Vaushall Bridge area. Start Thursday working for a firm of accountants. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

## KENSINGTON HIGH ST. V.D.I. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

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## BE A SUPER TEMP—We have many interesting assignments for you. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

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ACCOUNTANT BOOKKEEPER (freelance) who wishes to contribute to a leading City company. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

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ST. JOHN'S WOOD. 1-2 girls or 3-4 boys. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

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Mr. SWORDS. To let furnished, half of modernised 1912 farmhouse. Newly decorated, central heating, 3 beds, bathroom. The successful candidate will be responsible for the company's future and will share your enthusiasm.

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## PERSONAL CHOICE



ily. The father, Rian, a farmer, is interviewed  
Tribe of Africa (BBC 1, 10.00)

as which make up David Dimbleby's comprehensive  
Africans. The White Tribe of Africa (BBC 1,  
seem just over a year ago, help to explain  
not condoning it. But, of course, they explain much  
for instance, these former underdogs of South  
ly became the top dogs. Part one tells the story  
ryk to escape from British rule, and the blood  
inst the Zulus. After all four films have been  
al intervals, Mr Dimbleby will present a  
al (on July 14) which will update the films in the  
ments in the republic since filming ended at the

not as many praiseworthy aspects about One  
Paintings as there are pictures in the series. At  
the succinctness and intelligence of the  
he brevity of the films themselves (10 minutes),  
iting and evocative music, and the non-didactic  
of the presenters, Edwin Mullins in particular.  
has selected the 100 paintings, he introduces only  
them. Watch him tonight (BBC 2, 7.30) as he talks  
Nude Against the Light, and admire the way he  
s favourite naked lady into fascinating artistic  
respects. As they say, prevented your seeing  
the five-part series about those Welsh miners  
at France, which had been scheduled to be  
week and which was, accordingly, favourably  
column. You can see it tonight (BBC 2, 7.40).  
de in which one of those miners tells how he was  
th but lived to enjoy the financial benefits that  
supposed extinction.  
ill be spared the more distressing details when  
who has been finding out what it is like to be an  
ants her findings in Woman's Hour (Radio 4,  
ase, I could be wrong. In which case, the  
re American actress Natalie Wood, another of the  
ems, will be doubly welcome... Checkpoint  
a which Roger Cook turns over stones and reveals  
vling about underneath them, continues to make  
e Crooks must have him.  
ge concert (Radio 3, 7.45 and 9.50) was recorded  
stitute of Education, University of London, so  
class will not be able to do much about it. It  
public performance... Douglas Young's Year of  
er—and a first United Kingdom performance,  
Symphonies 4 & 15 solistes.

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## Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

## TELEVISION

## BBC 1

5.40 am Open University: A  
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9.35 For Schools, Colleges: It's  
Maths (solid shapes): 10.12 Words  
and Pictures: 10.12 Everyday  
Maths (the last count).  
11.25 You and Me: Pre-reading  
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With puppets (r).  
12.05 pm For Schools, Colleges:  
Russian—Language and People.  
Lesson 19 (r). Closedown at 12.30.  
1.30 Home and Away: What's in  
the Wind? The Bird of the Air.  
With Derek Griffiths: 1.45 News  
and weather.  
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Watch  
Israel and the Arab States. Both  
repeats. Closedown at 2.48.  
4.15 Play School: Peter and Susan  
Barrett's story The Square Ben  
Drew.

## BBC 2

5.40 am Open University. Manag-  
ing the managers: 7.05 Cyprus:  
7.30 Hormones and homeostasis.  
Closedown at 7.55.  
10.25 Gharib: For Asian women  
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11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1.  
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## THAMES

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World (areas): 10.10 History  
Around You (origin of hospitals):  
10.33 French: (English students  
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Look. Listen (a family on the  
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programme. A Day in the Country.  
With puppets (r).  
12.05 pm For Schools, Colleges:  
Russian—Language and People.  
Lesson 19 (r). Closedown at 12.30.  
1.30 Home and Away: What's in  
the Wind? The Bird of the Air.  
With Derek Griffiths: 1.45 News  
and weather.  
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Watch  
Israel and the Arab States. Both  
repeats. Closedown at 2.48.  
4.15 Play School: Peter and Susan  
Barrett's story The Square Ben  
Drew.

## BBC 2

5.40 am Open University. Manag-  
ing the managers: 7.05 Cyprus:  
7.30 Hormones and homeostasis.  
Closedown at 7.55.  
10.25 Gharib: For Asian women  
viewers. Advice and information  
items. Also a story for children,  
and some music. Closedown at  
10.45.  
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1.  
The presenters are Floella  
Benjamin and Chris Tranchell.  
Closedown at 11.25.  
2.00 pm Royal Ascot: Second day.  
We see the 2.30 Jersey Stakes;  
the 3.05 Queen Mary Stakes; the  
3.45 Royal Hunt Cup and the 4.28  
Coronation Stakes. Commentators  
are Peter O'Sullivan, Jimmy Lind-  
ley and John Hamner. Commenting  
on the fashion scene is Jan  
Leeming.  
4.50 Open University: Polymor-  
phism in snails: 5.15 The nature

## THAMES

9.30 am For Schools. Facts for  
life (bone injuries): 9.52 My  
World (areas): 10.10 History  
Around You (origin of hospitals):  
10.33 French: (English students  
on holiday in France): 11.04 Stop.  
Look. Listen (a family on the  
side): 11.16 Finding Out (making  
an animated film): 11.30 Insight  
holidays for children with hear-  
ing defects).  
11.55 Barney Google and Snuffy  
Smith: cartoons: 12.00 Clappa  
Cade: medieval puppet story.  
Rees in their Bonnet: 12.10 pm  
Rainbow: The story of Jack and  
the Beanstalk. Told by Geoffrey  
Hayes.  
12.30 Camera: Gus Macdonald's  
series on early photography. How  
portrait painters learnt to live with  
the camera (r).  
1.00 News: 1.20 Thames News.  
1.30 Crown Court: The jury de-

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 375m/1009kHz or 255m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz  
or 433m/693kHz and 88.9V. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90.9V. Radio 4 long wave  
1500m/200kHz and 92.9V. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 251m, 97.3V  
Capital 194m, 95.8V. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 286m, 94.9V.

هكذا من الأصل

## RADIO

## Radio 4

5.8 am News Briefing.  
6.10 Farming Today...  
6.30 Today.  
6.50 News.  
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.  
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.  
9.00 News.  
9.05 Mid-week.  
10.00 News.  
10.05 Gardener's Question Time.  
10.10 Daily Service.  
10.15 The Mask of Dimitrios (8).  
11.00 News.  
11.05 Baker's Dozen.  
12.00 News.  
12.05 pm You and Yours.  
12.27 Just a Minute.  
1.25 News.  
1.30 The World at One.  
1.35 Party Political Broadcast  
(Conservative).  
1.40 The Archers.  
2.00 News.  
2.02 Woman's Hour.  
2.05 News.  
2.07 Listen With Mother.  
2.15 Play: Time After Time, by  
Gerry Jones.  
2.40 Corral Evyonescu.  
4.45 Story: The Back Stairs.  
5.00 PM.  
5.55 Weather.  
6.00 News.  
6.30 My Music.  
7.00 News.  
7.05 The Archers.  
7.30 Checkpoint.  
7.45 Person to Person.  
8.45 Analysis.  
9.05 News.  
10.00 The World Tonight.  
10.10 The Jason Explanation.  
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.  
11.15 Financial World Tonight.  
11.30 Today in Parliament.  
12.00 News.  
12.15 am-12.30 Weather.

## Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cyber-  
waves: 5.55-6.30 Wales; 6.30-7.30  
Scotland; 7.30-8.30 Northern Ireland;  
8.30-9.30 Yorkshire and the Humber;  
9.30-10.30 East of England; 10.30-11.30  
South East; 11.30-12.30 South West;  
12.30-1.30 Midlands; 1.30-2.30  
North East; 2.30-3.30 North West;  
3.30-4.30 Yorkshire and the Humber;  
4.30-5.30 East of England; 5.30-6.30  
South East; 6.30-7.30 South West;  
7.30-8.30 Midlands; 8.30-9.30 North  
East; 9.30-10.30 North West;  
10.30-11.30 Yorkshire and the Humber;  
11.30-12.30 South East; 12.30-1.30  
South West; 1.30-2.30 Midlands;  
2.30-3.30 North East; 3.30-4.30  
North West; 4.30-5.30 Yorkshire and  
the Humber; 5.30-6.30 East of Eng-  
land; 6.30-7.30 South East; 7.30-8.30  
South West; 8.30-9.30 Midlands;  
9.30-10.30 North East; 10.30-11.30  
North West; 11.30-12.30 Yorkshire  
and the Humber; 12.30-1.30 South  
East; 1.30-2.30 South West; 2.30-3.30  
Midlands; 3.30-4.30 North East;  
4.30-5.30 North West; 5.30-6.30  
Yorkshire and the Humber; 6.30-7.30  
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